

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1924 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1924—VOL. XVI, NO. 303

FIVE CENTS A COPY

CANADA JOINS UNITED STATES AGAINST OPIUM

Delegate at International Conference Makes Eloquent Plea to Eradicate Evil

ORGANIZED SMUGGLING AT ROOT OF TRAFFIC

Dr. Alfred Sze of China Pays Generous Tribute to Bishop Charles H. Brent

GENEVA, Nov. 20 (AP)—Canada and China threw their support to the American proposals for the control and ultimate eradication of the narcotics evil when the International Opium Conference resumed its sessions today. Dr. Henry S. Beland, speaking for Canada, pointed out that the United States had enacted laws for the enforcement of which would be sufficient to eradicate the opium evil if clandestine and organized smuggling did not flood the whole land with heroin, morphine and cocaine.

Dr. Beland insisted that the remedy against the invading plague lay in the hands of the Conference, and he appealed to all the nations to free humanity "from these hideous monsters."

Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, said that the speech delivered yesterday by Bishop Charles H. Brent of the American delegation, in explaining the American proposals had brought the first ray of sunlight he had seen in Geneva for the past fortnight. This was an allusion to the failure of the preceding Conference—the which dealt with Far Eastern opium problems.

On behalf of China, Dr. Sze thanked Bishop Brent for recommending that nations deriving profit from the sale of opium to smoking addicts should expend its revenue for the unfortunate from whom the profits were obtained, remarking he had fought for this at the first conference. He conceded that there had been a re-emergence of the cultivation of opium in China.

China for Total Suppression

He added, however, that China would never abandon its policy of total suppression declared in 1906. He gave his pledge that the new Government in Peking again would take steps to free China from the evil. The flood of Chinese opinion, he said, was rapidly rising, and he had received a cablegram from the National Anti-Smoking Association, saying it comprised 1300 organizations with 2,000,000 members.

Rumania, Egypt, Ireland, and the Dominion Republic all expressed themselves in favor of strict provisions limiting the use of opium and other narcotics to medical and scientific needs. Egypt favored including hashish, or Indian hemp, in the list of dangerous, habit-forming drugs. Michael MacWhite, for Ireland, urged that the action taken here should not be such as to displease the United States, which was co-operating with the League of Nations in this matter.

Sir Malcolm Duffeville of England expressed belief that direct limitation of the production of narcotic drugs was possible. The Turkish delegate asked to have hashish put on the agenda of the Conference. Turkey, he said, produces opium, but the Turks never use the drug.

Bishop Brent Charges That Money Is Crux of Opium Crisis

By Special Cable
GENEVA, Nov. 20.—Bishop Charles H. Brent submitted to the opium conference a program which he claimed embodied not only the attitude of the United States delegation but also that of the Nation. He placed it in the hands of the delegates for study, criticism or amendment. The United States delegation, he said, voted not merely an act of Congress and government instruction, but also popular demand. They had pledges of support of societies and organizations, representative of the whole country, from the American Red Cross, Chamber of Commerce, and Masonic organizations, international missionary societies, 700 schools and colleges, and hundreds of churches and religious organizations.

There was more at stake, he said, than the immediate question before them. The whole question of international action and the value of international treaties was involved. Regarding China, he said that what was done before must be done again.

When it comes to the consideration of the production of narcotics and manufacture within the United States, he said, "let us be scientific about it." Eliminate the economic difficulties and the rest would be easy. It would mean economic embarrassment, but they must determine on a forward movement. The American delegation asked that the conference should not adjourn without declaring in a practical way before the world that it was set on pursuing the ideal it had accepted, till it had been realized.

The German delegate, Dr. von Eckhardt, said they had listened to a speech which made it clear that the conference meant business. The Czechoslovak delegate also reported the same. The United States headed the list of countries to be represented on the business committee appointed to deal with the arrangements of the conference with 35 votes, the other countries represented being France, Japan, Great Britain, Switzerland, Holland, Germany, Italy, India, Serbia and Bolivia, together with the chairman representing Denmark and the vice-chairmen representing China and Cuba.



Action Is Demanded

New Era of World Service Is Launched by W. C. T. U. at Chicago Golden Jubilee

Second Half-Century Opens With Stress on "Christian" as Well as "Temperance" in Wide Scope of Aims—Strength at Peak

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—At the very top of its momentum the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union entered today upon its second half century of endeavor, planning an ever widening sphere of action and determined to fill it.

Current belief that the Temperance Union is fading out because in the adoption of national prohibition its work has been accomplished, should be dissipated completely by its Golden Jubilee Convention here, its leaders hold.

The Temperance Union was never so strong numerically or financially, as it is today, as it stands on the threshold of its new labors. Its convention was a week-long demonstration that the women of the temperance union by no means consider their tasks complete, but rather changed in form.

The next convention will be held at Los Angeles, Calif., the executive committee has decided. Ten great regional conferences throughout the year are to culminate in the national conclave. These conferences and border meetings are intended to awaken public opinion throughout the United States.

The vitality of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as this convention indicates to the observer, lies in the worldwide scope the Temperance Union has taken on, in the variety of its activities and in its deeply religious character.

World Prohibition

What the women of the original American organization have done to help their sisters in 50 foreign lands is again evidenced as the vision of world prohibition grows increasingly clearer in these national meetings and American women out of their pocketbooks supply the gold that finance the cause of the world movement.

But the Temperance Union's interests are far from confined to temperance convention week strikingly illustrated time and again. Their far broader range was reflected in the presentation day after day.

Last night, for instance, the women sent a cablegram to Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, who heads the United States delegation to the Anti-Opium Conference at Geneva. The anti-smoking department of the national Temperance Union feels the organization was largely instrumental in the calling of the conference.

Prison reform, peace and arbitration, social morality, work for soldiers and sailors, child welfare, Sunday schools, work among Negroes, Sabbath observance, the cause of the Bible in the public schools, are other lines of endeavor the Temperance Union women are prosecuting.

Stress Christian Aims

Fundamentally, the strength, as well as the origin of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, lies in its religious character, this convention made apparent to the observer. On Saturday evening the way train had entered the subway station, and the commission was on to lay emphasis they would stress "Christian."

A common meeting ground for members of all Protestant denominations, this convention offered a clearing house for united action. Their religious enthusiasm was given expression at every session.

From Copenhagen, Dagmar Prætorius, Vice-President of the W. C. T. U., addressed the convention yesterday. "Your friends salute you. Revelation 3:21." The National Board of the White Ribbon in Finland concluded its warm greetings, read yes-

see any other way, because we cannot fight France with weapons and in England the majority of the industrialists still want to hold down German competition."

Tax Held in Abeyance

PARIS, Nov. 20 (AP)—The narrow rim of space in subway cars from which hundreds of advertising cards stare passengers in the face has assumed an enormous value. Three advertising corporations that have developed a contest for a contract to control car card advertising in the Paris subway way trains have agreed the subway company profits ranging from \$42,000,000 to more than \$100,000,000 for a 20-year period.

GERMANS NOW TO RESUME TRADE PARLEY WITH FRANCE

Reich to Abandon Discussion of 26 Per Cent Tax Until Transfer Committee Decides Question—Industrial Advantages Surveyed

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—Franco-German trade negotiations will be resumed in Paris, it is expected here. Germany will abandon the discussion of the 26 per cent import tax until the transfer committee has decided the question and meantime will devote its energies toward obtaining from the French Government as low tariff rates for German goods imported into France as possible.

Discussing the efforts being made at present by commercial circles in both countries to come to terms, Auguste Rostberg, president of Germany's largest potash concern, sums up in an industrial publication the advantages Germany would derive from a Franco-German industrial agreement. An alliance between German and French industry, he says, would prevent France from exercising any more military pressure on German industry. This, he argues, would also lead to strengthening of the world's colonies in the stability of their affairs, which would substantially increase the credit of German industry abroad.

Such co-operation, Herr Rostberg believes, would also strengthen Germany's position in Europe. "At present," he writes, "every small state in Europe is mightier than we are. After entering an economic alliance with France we would suddenly become at least the second strongest nation on the continent."

"Moreover," he concludes, "I do not

Confidence Restored by German Loan Plan

Nov. 20, 1924
A MERICAN reparations experts, who have been in Europe to straighten out the post-war financial muddle, have returned convinced that the Dawes plan already has restored confidence to Germany.

All agree that the installation of the plan is proceeding with greater success than its framers expected. The party included Owen D. Young, originator of the technical features of the plan; Rufus Dawes, brother of the Vice-President-elect; H. M. Robinson of Los Angeles, and George P. Auld, who organized the accounting service.

Germany already has met all payments under the Dawes plan to date, Mr. Young says, and as a result of the recent \$200,000,000 loan payments for the year terminating Aug. 31, 1925, already are in the hands of S. Parker Gilbert.

TIMBER SAVING PLEA BROADCAST OVER COUNTRY

Public to Join With Manufacturer in Conservation Move Is Decision

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Responsibility for elimination of waste in utilizing forest products rests with the public and the retailer, as well as the lumber manufacturer.

This conclusion is stressed in the report laid before the delegates to the National Conference on Utilization of Forest Products, a cooperation of private interests with the Government in its fight to save timber resources, and with every branch of industry which deals with forest products.

These contests, which begin with children of six years and advance to the young matron class, are specializing on law enforcement and total abstinance from use of intoxicating liquors under the program.

Mrs. Cathcart explains that they are organizing a large class of young folk to observe the law.

The medal contest department

(Continued on Page 2, column 14)

WOMEN PLEDGE 4 YEARS' DRIVE ENFORCING LAW

National Committee to Cooperate With Officials in Concentrated Effort

By MARJORIE SHULER

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—Jubilant over the dry successes in the November elections, the executive committee of the Women's National Law Enforcement Committee met here today and planned a four-year program with increased budget, greater efficiency, and a more closely knit organization under regional directors.

The program is to be based on co-operation with elected Government officials on their platforms, rather than on attacks upon individuals. Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Boston, organizer and chairman of the committee, who will continue as its head, in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor, said:

"We have evidence of the desire of elected officials to live up to their promises, and we shall work with them, striving to bring others with them into line, rather than to establish a line of attack upon officials."

The committee decided not to scatter its fire in states which are safely dry, but to concentrate its efforts upon those sections of the country which still present problems, notably New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, all of which were well represented at today's meeting.

California's Dry Gains

A telegram from Illinois announced that the women of that State are to organize a committee at a breakfast this week, with Mrs. William Harrison Cade as chairman. Another from Mrs. Paul Raymond, chairman of the California's committee, said:

"California has elected a Legislature with both Houses 2 to 1 for dry enforcement and seven dry and four wet Congressmen. Municipal elections show that weak enforcement officials can be supplanted by effective ones. Our women are a united body for work whenever needed."

Showing the friendly relationships between organized women's law enforcement groups, a telegram was read from the jubilee convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Chicago: "You have done a great work, whereof we are glad. Heartiest congratulations and thanks for your great service."

Miss Anna Adams Gordon, president and Mrs. Ella A. Boole, first vice-president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union sent messages urging the continuance of the committee on lumber standards.

Publicity Is Needed

2. A definite program for the spread and utilization of information on methods of better utilization of forest products.

3. Extension of present research on the subject, both by Government agencies and private organizations.

The responsibility of the building industry in eliminating waste was stressed in an address by John M. Gries, chief of the division of building and housing.

"Every lumber manufacturer building houses should use the operation as a laboratory," he declared. "There is room for better utilization, and it can be brought about by each man, mill operator, retail lumber dealer, contractor, engineer, architect, and building owner. With the Federal Government, state governments and these private interests cooperating, a constructive program can be evolved and effectively executed."

Pulp and Paper Situation

Speaking on the situation facing the pulp and paper manufacturers, D. C. Everest, general manager of the Marathon Paper Mills Company, said that makers of wood pulp realize they are exhausting a resource which is not being replaced, and that unless drastic steps are immediately taken, there will come a time when manufacturers from timber will continue to exist.

"Thrift in the utilization of timber is not enough to meet the demands of the market," he said. "We must go further, and yet there are still many pulp mills which have been forbidden by the Government, and yet there are still many pulp mills which have been allowed to exist."

Mr. Everest, in his opinion, should be given a definite program for the protection of the forest.

"There are several very promising ideas being developed at this time," he said.

World News in Brief

Paris (AP)—Miss Odette Pian, of this city, the champion typist of Europe, won her title in an open competition in which French, Belgian, Swiss and English champion key tappers participated in this city. She struck the keys 10,942 times in 30 minutes, with only one miss, and a record rate was set over 100 minutes. Miss Pian left the hall where the competition was held with a magnificent challenge cup and 200 francs in prize money.

London (AP)—The total value of minerals produced in this State during 1923 was \$1,846,274, as compared with a total value of \$1,492,406 for products produced in 1922.

Ottawa—Canada's export of wood pulp increased \$40,170,237 during the year ending in October, 1924, as compared with \$47,155,825 in 1923, says a government report.

Montreal (AP)—The preference tariff granted Alsace-Lorraine by Germany, which is supposed to expire Jan. 10, was the question before the delegates.

The Germans held that the tariff will not be renewed unless some concessions are made by France for the entry of goods into the country.

Moreover, he concludes, "I do not

FRANCE WOULD BACK PLAN TO LIMIT ARMS; BORAH URGES PARLEY

Senator Hopes the United States Will Call Disarmament Conference

Renewed Interest of Washington Would Amply Compensate for Protocol

MAINTAINS STAND CONCERNING WAR

Arbitration and Security Must Accompany Disarmament.

French Contention

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Whether American interest in armament reduction given here of the British desire for postponement of the discussion of the Geneva protocol relative to arbitration, security and disarmament is that the protocol as such must disappear, but that the way opens for a disarmament conference without the intervention of the League of Nations, in which America can join.

The program is to be based on co-operation with elected Government officials on their platforms, rather than on attacks upon individuals. Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Boston, organizer and chairman of the California's committee, said:

"All agree that the installation of the plan is proceeding with greater success than its framers expected. The party included Owen D. Young, originator of the technical features of the plan; Rufus Dawes, brother of the Vice-President-elect; H. M. Robinson of Los Angeles, and George P. Auld, who organized the accounting service.

The program is to be based on co-operation with elected Government officials on their platforms, rather than on attacks upon individuals. Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Boston, organizer and chairman of the California's committee, said:

"All agree that the installation of the plan is proceeding with greater success than its framers expected. The party included Owen D. Young, originator of the technical features of the plan; Rufus Dawes, brother of the Vice-President-elect; H. M. Robinson of Los Angeles, and George P. Auld, who organized the accounting service.

The program is to be based on co-operation with elected Government officials on their platforms, rather than on attacks upon individuals. Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Boston, organizer and chairman of the California's committee, said:

"All agree that the installation of the plan is proceeding with greater success than its framers expected. The party included Owen D. Young, originator of the technical features of the plan; Rufus Dawes, brother of the Vice-President-elect; H. M. Robinson of Los Angeles, and George P. Auld, who organized the accounting service.

</

Temperance Union to Mobilize American Youth and Broaden World Program

(Continued from Page 1)

which has existed for 28 years, was founded by Mrs. Adelia E. Carman, mother of the present superintendent. During the nation-wide battle for prohibition, the medal contests reached their height. In the period just before prohibition, 926 contests were held in Illinois alone in one year, the highest number ever held by a single state. Missouri, the next, and Indiana, third. Four thousand contests were held last year.

Thirty thousand pieces of literature are distributed annually through this department, much of it finding its way to public school children. Each state has a superintendent who, in turn, supervises the organization of county and local workers. Temperance Union recitation books, compiled by Mrs. Cathcart, are used in the classes, composed of six pupils each.

Specialty designed medals are awarded to the children as the result of contests. The medals are awarded in this order: Silver, gold, grand gold diamond, and grand diamond.

For the coming year the department's program will reach out to the universities, through extension work. Mrs. Cathcart stated, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., is expected to be the first to receive the program.

The department of child welfare, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, Ann Arbor, Mich., director, has just

launched a new pledge-signing campaign, to reach the children of the world. Cards are being sent to each of the 20,000 local unions, with the request that each union obtain signatures of 100 children. The new pledge reads:

"I promise to abstain from all alcoholic drinks, including wine, beer and cider, and to be loyal to the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, my country."

Child Welfare Work

The Eighteenth Amendment, said Mrs. Perkins, has accomplished more for the children of the United States "than any other thing ever will, in my opinion, from a human, racial and economic viewpoint."

The work of the child welfare department had its origin in 1875.

Frances E. Willard was chairman of the first committee named for this purpose. A five-pointed program for child welfare is carried out by this department: the right to be well-born, the right to an education, the right to protection from commercialized child labor, the right to be morally trained, and the right to religious training.

Mrs. Perkins said that the work of this department has reached far-off countries as well as the United States. Calls for material on the program have been received from India, China, New Zealand, Australia, Turkey, and Canada.

Enforcement Education Drive

Invoked by Mrs. Willebrandt

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Facing squarely "the greatest task ahead," Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, told delegates to the Golden Jubilee convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union that they must work for effective enforcement of the prohibition laws in exactly the same way they obtained the passage of these laws. Mrs. Willebrandt said:

Advancement of W. C. T. U.

Depicted in Unusual Display

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Fifty years of temperance accomplishment portrayed in an extensive display at the National W. C. T. U. brought forth the general rejoicing of the nation that has not proved permanent. The Eighteenth Amendment has back of it the prayers of consecrated men and women for 50,75 or 100 years. You cannot beat that.

Starting with an old tattered banner which bore the date 1842, the display showed the early crusade to which they belong.

180,000 Children Write Temperance Essays in Educational Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—In 1924 more than 180,000 children wrote essays on the results of alcohol and other narcotics, under the direction of a scientific temperance instruction department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, according to Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, Boston Mass., director. In addressing the Golden Jubilee national convention here Miss Stoddard urged increased efforts to instruct children in this direction.

"Scientific temperance instruction is needed," she said, "to train tomorrow's citizens to intelligent sobriety, to carry on and perfect the work already done; to teach children of parents lately come from foreign lands that sobriety is essential and desirable. The day will come when from the school houses all over the land will issue an army of trained foes of alcohol."

Training in Schools

"At the beginning of a second half century, with large victories already won, scientific temperance training through the schools is still the force on which the Nation must largely depend for steadily shaping intelligent choices for sobriety."

Miss Stoddard said that in the contests 5050 posters were made in 1924, increasing of 1300 over 1923. The report continues:

3000 Meetings Held

"As in 1923, Missouri had the largest number of essays, 26,000. Pennsylvania, the most posters, 1940. Ohio stood second both in essays, 23,627, and posters, 630; New Hampshire,

Safe, Economical Garage Heat

Every garage needs heat as an

essential part of its equipment.

Now every garage can have heat

with the practical, low-cost

Kant-Free Warm Air

Garage Heater

No pipes to freeze.

Heats with warm air.

Burns hard coal or gas.

Has magazine feed.

Has two and two-car garages.

Burns 15 to 16 hours or longer.

Costs 2.3 less than other

Uses little fuel.

Anyone can install.

Price \$6.50 Toledo

Write for Circular.

THE HOWARD C.

BAKER CO.

Factory Distributors

215 N. Michigan Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918.

**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**

Founded 1895 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and

holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Subscriptions payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.50; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

Acceptance for mailing at a special rate

of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918.

554-562 Main St. Flint & Kent Buffalo, N. Y.

Imported and Domestic Toilet Soaps

at Savings by the Dozen

	Each	Dozen
Roger & Gallet's Bath Soap.....	25c	\$2.75
Yardley's Bath Soap.....	25c	2.75
Lace Castle.....	35c	4.00
Colgate's Brown Windsor.....	20c	2.00
Armour's Lardine Soap.....	15c	1.40
Kirk's Omnibus.....	15c	1.60
Castile Soap (Large Bars).....	50c	5.50
Shah of Persia Glycerine Soap.....	35c	3.75

Just Inside Entrance Right

work which led up to the organization of the W. C. T. U. and its first convention in Cleveland in 1873.

Some of the banners bore actual

portraits of temperance

leaders showing the growing out-

side saloons confident that enough

hymns and prayer the liquor traffic

would some day be abolished.

The Polygoly petition, containing

7,500,000 names, to which thousands

of additional names are added yearly,

was another feature of the ex-

hibit. This petition started by Fran-

ces E. Willard was addressed to the

governments of all countries, asking

for the abolition of the liquor traffic

drugs. There are now signatures in

about every language, more than 50

countries being represented on these

massive rolls.

The world of the child welfare de-

partment had its origin in 1875.

Frances E. Willard was chairman of

the first committee named for this

purpose. A five-pointed program for

child welfare is carried out by this

department: the right to be well-

born, the right to an education,

the right to protection from com-

mercialized child labor, the right to

be morally trained, and the right

to religious training.

Mrs. Perkins said that the work of

this department has reached far-

off countries as well as the United

States. Calls for material on the

program have been received from

India, China, New Zealand, Aus-

tralia, Turkey, and Canada.

work which led up to the organiza-

tion of the W. C. T. U. and its first

convention in Cleveland in 1873.

Some of the banners bore actual

portraits of temperance

leaders showing the growing out-

side saloons confident that enough

hymns and prayer the liquor traffic

would some day be abolished.

The Polygoly petition, containing

7,500,000 names, to which thousands

of additional names are added yearly,

was another feature of the ex-

hibit. This petition started by Fran-

ces E. Willard was addressed to the

governments of all countries, asking

for the abolition of the liquor traffic

drugs. There are now signatures in

about every language, more than 50

countries being represented on these

massive rolls.

The world of the child welfare de-

partment had its origin in 1875.

Frances E. Willard was chairman of

the first committee named for this

purpose. A five-pointed program for

child welfare is carried out by this

department: the right to be well-

born, the right to an education,

the right to protection from com-

mercialized child labor, the right to

be morally trained, and the right

to religious training.

Mrs. Perkins said that the work of

this department has reached far-

off countries as well as the United

States. Calls for material on the

program have been received from

India, China, New Zealand, Aus-

tralia, Turkey, and Canada.

work which led up to the organiza-

tion of the W. C. T. U. and its first

convention in Cleveland in 1873.

Some of the banners bore actual

portraits of temperance

leaders showing the growing out-

side saloons confident that enough

hymns and prayer the liquor traffic

would some day be abolished.

The Polygoly petition, containing

7,500,000 names, to which thousands

of additional names are added yearly,

was another feature of the ex-

hibit. This petition started by Fran-

ces E. Willard was addressed to the

governments of all countries, asking

for the abolition of the liquor traffic

drugs. There are now signatures in

about every language, more than 50

countries being represented

NEW CONGRESS LINEUP CAUSES SOME CONCERN

Republicans Admit Great Possibilities but Seek the Wisest Course

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—As Republican leaders gather here for the opening of Congress, discussion verges toward the best means of making the party effective. President Coolidge is unquestionably the leader of the party. He has signified his desire to have William M. Butler, the successor of Henry Cabot Lodge, as Senator from Massachusetts, retain the chairmanship of the national committee. He will thus maintain a direct personal contact with the Senate and the party machinery.

The Administration, it is considered here, has a great opportunity to develop its policies, the only obstacle being the slender majority, especially in the Senate, and the status of members, who, while titular Republicans, are uncertain as to allegiance and partisan reliability.

QUESTION OF PRECEDENT

This question becomes especially acute in the matter of the organization of the newly elected Congress. The Republicans, it is pointed out, are sticklers for tradition, and desire to maintain their regard for precedence and seniority which has been one of their cardinal points in former organization campaigns. On the other hand, events have brought into strategic positions men whose loyalty has been lessened.

The party, therefore, is placed in the position of holding to tradition and making the most of men who have scored it, or of breaking away from precedent and juggling regulars over heads of irresponsible seniors. The trouble in carrying out the latter program, if it should be decided upon, would be that there are men who have not broken with the party, even during the strain of the last campaign, but who would in all probability not lend themselves to such a plan.

In fact one of the chief of the middle ground men, W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, has so declared himself. George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, and others would be equally unlikely to do anything tantamount to throwing Republicans out of the party on account of their radicalism, it is reported.

In such a situation every vote becomes critical, and the strange case of Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, is giving members of the

party immense concern. They would rather forgo the support that Brookhart might give as a Republican on certain public matters than to take the chance of his recalcitrancy in partisan crises. The result of the recent senatorial election in Iowa, so close that it is altogether likely to be referred to the bar of the Senate for final decision.

Reed Smoot (R.) Senator from Utah, has declared that if the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections adhered to the precedent which it established by the decision which gave a contested name in Utah to William H. King, it would decide in favor of Daniel F. Steck, the Democratic opponent of Mr. Brookhart, for whom thousands of Republicans voted, but in their zeal overshot the mark, large numbers of ballots being thrown out because of arrows that had been drawn on them to emphasize the fact that Brookhart was being fought against.

LA FOLLETTE AND BROOKHART

Many Republicans believe that both Mr. La Follette and Mr. Brookhart read themselves out of the party by the line which they took during the recent campaign, and that the committees should be organized accordingly. That will be threshed out at a party conference, to be held here Nov. 28. The President, meanwhile, has indicated that he will keep hands off. Francis E. Warren (R.), Senator from Wyoming, who called at the White House yesterday, would, under the law of precedence, become floor leader. It is believed that he may, however, waive the privilege.

If Mr. Warren should be out of the way there is likelihood of a contest between Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas and James W. Woods (R.), Senator from New York, who are now in the lead. Both, however, are regarded as Mr. Curtis has let it be known that he is not an active candidate for the honor as long as Mr. Warren is in the field. James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, would be a receptive compromise candidate, but no serious attention is being given to him at present.

Immediate interest centers in whether Mr. La Follette and Mr. Brookhart will attend the party caucus.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Republicans in Congress who have been privately talking about "reading out of the party" members of the insurgent group found an open advocate today when Allen T. Treadway, Representative from Massachusetts, urged that the insurgents be eliminated in Republican committee assignments in the newly elected Congress.

Mr. Treadway, who called on President Coolidge, said he would "advocate grouping these men as part of the minority of the House, and giving committee assignments accordingly."

"We have suffered long enough from their committee influence," he added, "and they should no longer have controlling places."

Mt. Holyoke Vocabulary Test Shows Many Misconceptions

Though Freshmen Make Good Showing as Whole, Some Rather Ludicrous Mistakes Are Made

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Nov. 20 (Special)—The department of English of Mount Holyoke College has been investigating the ideas and misconceptions the freshmen bring to college with them through a simple vocabulary test, designed to discover the meanings the freshmen attach to the kind of words that make up the reading vocabulary of that average and abstract personage who is described as the "intelligent general reader."

There are words which belong neither to the everyday speaking vocabulary of the commonest words, nor to special and technical vocabularies, but which comprise the most significant terms in modern written prose, as it appears in current books, magazines, newspapers, and the like. As college freshmen go, the Mount Holyoke students did not make a bad showing. As against a possible grade of 150, the median grade of the class was 118. The median grade for all other freshman classes which have been so tested in other colleges is 105.

Curious Light on Training

Some of the mistakes show a curious light on the training received in the family and the preparatory school, and suggest misconceptions that may be current outside of freshman circles. For instance, there was a very general impression among the freshmen that the "proletarian" meant "carpenter."

More than a third of the class thought "condiments" meant "flat-teries." One hundred out of the 273 thought that "pertinent observation" means a "crude observation," and a very considerable fraction believed that a "trite remark" is a "witty remark." A good deal of hazily assimilated "nature study" was evident in a general inclination to define any unknown word as some kind of song bird. The sentence, "They heard a titter" was interpreted by many to mean "They heard a song bird." A "martinet" was frequently defined as a "singer."

A carefully guarded home and background was evident in a pretty general incapacity to attach a specific meaning to words like "ribald," "lascivious," etc. The sophistication now attributed to adolescent girls by

Oxford Bibles

Black-faced Type Edition

A handy size Bible printed with clear, black-faced type that is very easy to read. This Oxford edition is strongly and attractively bound in grained cloth, has gilt edges and 12 beautifully colored maps.

The complete text of the Old and New Testaments according to the standard King James version. Size 7x11¹/₂ inches.

Specimen of Type

17 And there was a very sore that day; and Abner was 1 and the men of Israel, before servants of David.

Style No. 02000
Price \$2.25

Sold by All Reading Rooms

Oxford University Press
American Branch
35 W. 32d St.
New York

Individuality in Bobs



at
Plaza 4135

Cluzelle

45 West 57th St., N. Y. C.

2d Floor

NEWSPAPER INDICTED FOR PUBLISHING TAX RETURNS

Baltimore Post Charged With "Unlawful Publication"—
Mr. Stone Calls for Action in Several Other Large Cities

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—The Baltimore Post Company, publisher of the Baltimore Daily Post, today was indicted by a federal grand jury in action brought by the Government to test the legality of publishing income tax returns by news papers.

The indictment, which consists of five counts, charges the company with the "unlawful publication" on Oct. 24, of the names and income tax returns of five men, whose names and the amounts of their payments are set forth in the indictment.

The indictment followed the appearance before the grand jury today of Harold Allen and Sewell Key, special assistants to Harlan F. Stone, Attorney-General. Galen L. Tait, Internal Revenue Collector for the district, was named as the prosecuting witness. So far as known, he was the only witness.

Mr. Stone Wants Early Trial of Cases Before High Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—In the Grand Jury proceeding against the Baltimore Daily Post, Harlan F. Stone, Attorney General, sought to present various phases of the question of publishing income tax returns, so that a court ruling may be obtained under the conditions existing in Baltimore.

He has instructed United States attorneys in six or seven other instances to make presentations to grand juries in as many cities, as-

suming indictments of newspapers there to obtain court expressions in a variety of communities.

The Attorney-General said today he would press for early court action in the Baltimore case and would pursue the same policy with respect to the others. He desires to get the question to the Supreme Court as soon as possible.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

It is learned on good authority that the modifications to be proposed for the coming treaty will deal mainly with defenses, economic questions such as customs, minorities and a free zone. The renewal of the alliance is considered imperative in the interests of both parties. Eleftherios Venizelos has wired Nicholas Pashitch recommending the renewal of the alliance.

TRUCE REACHED IN WATER FEUD IN CALIFORNIA

Raiders of Los Angeles Aqueduct Retire Under Pledge of Parley

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 20.—The waters of the Los Angeles Aqueduct, diverted into Owens Lake last Sunday by a raiding party of Owens Valley ranchers who seized and opened the Alabama waste gates north of Lone Pine, Inyo County, were turned back into their course by the raiding party early today, a dispatch to the Los Angeles Times, said. The ranchers' decision stands.

Settlement to Be Promised

It was reached, said the Times dispatch, as a direct result of the resolution adopted last Tuesday by the Los Angeles Clearing House Association promising its co-operation in promoting a settlement of the water rights feud, providing the gates were closed.

Control gates were opened when the ranchers decided to bring it to a decision, and a long-drawn dispute over Los Angeles' diversion for city use of water the ranchers maintained was needed for irrigation.

About 100 men overpowered city employees at the waste gates, drove them from the site and turned the water into Owens Lake. The Los Angeles water supply was not threatened, as enough for 80 days was impounded below where the aqueduct was cut.

Ready for Long Siege

The ranchers stated they would remain on guard at the gates until state militiamen were sent against them, or until Los Angeles "capitulated." They made elaborate preparations for a long siege. The city did not seek the use of force in ejecting them, however, but instead applied to courts for writs of eviction.

Despite the lack of armed aggressiveness on either side, the situation was described by observers as needing but little more to precipitate the action of California into civil warfare.

Governor Richardson withheld repeated appeals for state soldiers to dislodge the ranchers. Jess Hession, district attorney of Inyo County, was in Sacramento to urge the Governor again to send troops to prevent trouble when the ranchers decided to withdraw.

PATRICK PLEADS FOR AIR SERVICE

Increased Appropriations and Commercial Flying Declared Needs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—America has established world leadership in air navigation, research and development, and holds "nearly every important record in the air," yet trails "far behind the commercial application of this new medium of transportation," Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of the Army Air Service, points out in his annual report, expressing grave concern over the unhealthy state of the aeronautical industry.

"This deplorable situation is to be corrected," General Patrick said. "It must be done by the public through increased appropriations for the aeronautical agencies of the War, Navy and Post Office departments, coupled with authority for those in charge to allocate orders for aircraft without resorting to competitive bids; and, in the second place, through the enactment of legislation designed to insure the development and growth of commercial aviation."

General Patrick said that the United States lacked any commercial aviation "deserving of the name" and that the industry was utterly unprepared to meet a demand for quantity production. Such commercial use of aircraft as exists is "hazardous and unsystematic," he said, and factories are dependent on government orders, although government requirements alone are insufficient to keep the industry alive. The result was, he continued, that there is no war reserve of aircraft in existence, and quantity production in the event of an emergency would be almost as difficult as in 1917.

In the Army Air Service itself equipment is not sufficient to supply existing organizations, General Patrick declared. Reverting to the need for development of commercial use of aircraft, he said, in part:

"We gave the airplane to the

The Kirchmaier Shop

618 Madison Ave., Toledo, Ohio
offers some splendid values in handkerchiefs, silk underwear, silk shawls and other articles and gift specialties of various kinds and invites you to call and see them.

Greene's Musical Merchandise

801-805 Jefferson Avenue, Toledo
The place for particular people to purchase Music, Books, Records and Supplies—as well as Piano Player Pianos and Talking Machines.

Holiday Shopping

has begun in earnest in the many Gift Aisles at

The Lion Store

TOLEDO, OHIO

GET-OUT-VOTE DRIVE TO GO ON

National Head of Women Voters Urges Continuation of Work

SOUTH AFRICA

TO PARTICIPATE IN EMPIRE EXHIBITION

By Special Cable

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 20.—Despite the Nationalist opposition the Government has decided to participate in a continuation of the British Empire Exhibition next year. General Hertzog has announced his decision, which gives great satisfaction among business men throughout the Union.

The decision in political circles is regarded as a clever political move by General Hertzog, who obviously desires to work in close sympathy with the British Colonial Office.

Settlement to Be Promised

It was reached, said the Times dispatch, as a direct result of the resolution adopted last Tuesday by the Los Angeles Clearing House Association promising its co-operation in promoting a settlement of the water rights feud, providing the gates were closed.

Control gates were opened when the ranchers decided to bring it to a decision, and a long-drawn dispute over Los Angeles' diversion for city use of water the ranchers maintained was needed for irrigation.

About 100 men overpowered city employees at the waste gates, drove them from the site and turned the water into Owens Lake. The Los Angeles water supply was not threatened, as enough for 80 days was impounded below where the aqueduct was cut.

Settlement to Be Promised

The ranchers stated they would remain on guard at the gates until state militiamen were sent against them, or until Los Angeles "capitulated." They made elaborate preparations for a long siege. The city did not seek the use of force in ejecting them, however, but instead applied to courts for writs of eviction.

Despite the lack of armed aggressiveness on either side, the situation was described by observers as needing but little more to precipitate the action of California into civil warfare.

Governor Richardson withheld repeated appeals for state soldiers to dislodge the ranchers. Jess Hession, district attorney of Inyo County, was in Sacramento to urge the Governor again to send troops to prevent trouble when the ranchers decided to withdraw.

The Diary of Snubs. Our Dog



MEDAL IS MEMENTO OF ZR-3 OCEAN TRIP

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 10.—After an exile of 28 years from his native country, former King Prempeh of Ashanti was recently at Liverpool for a few days on his way from the Seychelles to his old home at Kumasi. He told a press correspondent that the British had treated him well.

During his exile he has become a Christian. He was proud of having acted as a magistrate while in the Seychelles, but was frankly delighted at the prospect of returning to his country.

The story of Prempeh and Ashanti takes one back to 1876 and the expedition under Lord Wolseley, which failed to convince the Ashantis of the error of their slave-trading ways. The trouble went on till the '90s and the expedition with Baden-Powell. Prempeh will find his country now peaceful and prosperous, with schools and education, in place of superstition, barbarity, and ignorance.

General Patrick said that the United States lacked any commercial aviation "deserving of the name" and that the industry was utterly unprepared to meet a demand for quantity production. Such commercial use of aircraft as exists is "hazardous and unsystematic," he said, and factories are dependent on government orders, although government requirements alone are insufficient to keep the industry alive.

The result was, he continued, that there is no war reserve of aircraft in existence, and quantity production in the event of an emergency would be almost as difficult as in 1917.

In the Army Air Service itself equipment is not sufficient to supply existing organizations, General Patrick declared. Reverting to the need for development of commercial use of aircraft, he said, in part:

"We gave the airplane to the

KING PREMPEH NOW EN ROUTE TO ASHANTI

MUNICH, Nov. 1—Karl Goetz, on the occasion of the successful trip of ZR-3 (now Los Angeles) to the United States, struck a new medal. One side of it shows the Santa Maria of Christopher Columbus on a stormy sea, and above a Zeppelin and the date 1924. The inscription is: "Erinnerung an ZR III, Ozeanfahrt" ("Remainder of ocean trip of ZR-3").

On the obverse, before a globe stands an apportioned workman, supporting himself upon his big hammer, and in front is an owl (the symbol of science). With his right hand he points across the globe toward New York. Above is a flying eagle. The inscription reads: "Deutsche Taktik" ("German energy"). The medal is of silver, and one has been placed in the governmental collection.

The story of Prempeh and Ashanti takes one back to 1876 and the expedition under Lord Wolseley, which failed to convince the Ashantis of the error of their slave-trading ways. The trouble went on till the '90s and the expedition with Baden-Powell. Prempeh will find his country now peaceful and prosperous, with schools and education, in place of superstition, barbarity, and ignorance.

General Patrick said that the United States lacked any commercial aviation "deserving of the name" and that the industry was utterly unprepared to meet a demand for quantity production. Such commercial use of aircraft as exists is "hazardous and unsystematic," he said, and factories are dependent on government orders, although government requirements alone are insufficient to keep the industry alive.

The result was, he continued, that there is no war reserve of aircraft in existence, and quantity production in the event of an emergency would be almost as difficult as in 1917.

In the Army Air Service itself equipment is not sufficient to supply existing organizations, General Patrick declared. Reverting to the need for development of commercial use of aircraft, he said, in part:

"We gave the airplane to the

FRANK C. DECKEBACH

Certified Public Accountant

411 TRACTION BLDG.
Phone Main 212 CINCINNATI

LEIDOLF BROS.

Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries

Tel. Woodburn 1184 821 E. McMillan St.
Walnut Hills Prompt Delivery

CINCINNATI

MEL F. WUEST

TAILOR

Making Better Clothes Since '94

224 FIFTH STREET EAST CINCINNATI

The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following news stands in

CINCINNATI, OHIO:

FIFTH AND VINE CINCINNATI

The Lion Store

TOLEDO, OHIO

Holiday Shopping

has begun in earnest in the many Gift Aisles at

CINCINNATI, OHIO:

Clinton Hotel, Sinton Hotel, Delta

Terminal Bldg., Doolittle, Seward's, Walnut Hills, Union Central Station, Pennsylvania Station, Christian Science Reading Room.

The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following news stands in

CINCINNATI, OHIO:

FIFTH AND VINE CINCINNATI

The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following news stands in

CINCINNATI, OHIO:

FIFTH AND VINE CINCINNATI

The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following news stands in

CINCINNATI, OHIO:

FIFTH AND VINE CINCINNATI

The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following news stands in

CINCINNATI, OHIO:

FIFTH AND VINE CINCINNATI

The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following news stands in

CINCINNATI, OHIO:

FIFTH AND VINE CINCINNATI

The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following news stands in

CINCINNATI, OHIO:

FIFTH AND VINE CINCINNATI

The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following news stands in

CINCINNATI, OHIO:

FIFTH AND VINE CINCINNATI

The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following news stands in

CINCINNATI, OHIO:

FIFTH AND VINE CINCINNATI

The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following news stands in

CINCINNATI, OHIO:

FIFTH AND VINE CINCINNATI

The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following news stands in

CINCINNATI, OHIO:

FIFTH AND VINE CINCINNATI

The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following news stands in

CINCINNATI, OHIO:

FIFTH AND VINE CINCINNATI

The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following news stands in

CINCINNATI, OHIO:

FIFTH AND VINE CINCINNATI

The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following news stands in

CINCINNATI, OHIO:

FIFTH AND VINE CINCINNATI

The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following news stands in

CINCINNATI, OHIO:

FIFTH AND VINE CINCINNATI

\$204,000,000 FUND TO COMPLETE RIVER-HARBOR PROJECTS URGED

Leaders Gather at Evansville, Ind., Session Insisting Congress Appropriate Promptly to Finish All Authorized Waterway Improvements Within Five Years

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 20 (Special)—More than 400 business and professional men gathered here today determined to get Congress to adopt a \$204,000,000 program with which to finance the completion within five years of all river and harbor improvement projects now authorized. James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, sounded the keynote in the opening address.

This marks the first time in the history of the United States that such a far-reaching program of waterway development has been in process of formulation for presentation to Congress, officers of the association say. One of the two bills under consideration, which will be presented at the next session, provides for an appropriation of \$204,000,000 and the other for an issue of Government bonds in the same amount at an interest rate of not to exceed 4½ per cent redeemable after 10 years from the date of issue and payable 30 years from that date.

Speakers today were Gray Oliver, Chicago, president of the Grain Marketing Company; James E. Smith, St. Louis, president of the association; Oscar Barrett, Cincinnati, president of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association; Halleck W. Seaman, Clinton, Ia., a director in the association, and William E. Hull (R.), representative from Illinois. Mr. Hull is author of the bill bearing his name, which would legalize the diversion of 10,000 cubic second feet of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois River, thereby making possible the carrying out of the lakes-to-the-gulf waterway project.

Mississippi Valley Projects Outlined by Association Head

By JAMES E. SMITH
President Mississippi Valley Association
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 20.—We have in this country approximately 25,000 miles of rivers susceptible to navigation, of which the Mississippi

River and its important tributaries constitute a large part.

For many years there has been a gradually increasing sentiment favoring the development of our inland waterways for transportation purposes.

This sentiment is reflected in the increased river and harbor ap-

propriation bills passed by Congress during 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924.

The formulation of a program to be pursued by the Government for the future development of the Nation's river and harbor system was undertaken by the Mississippi Valley Association. This program has crystallized in the drafting and introduction in Congress of two river and harbor measures which provide for the completion of the necessary river and harbor work within a period of five years.

The provision in the bills referring to the Mississippi River project provides for an eight-foot channel in the river between St. Louis and Cairo. This project was adopted in 1910 and is now only 34 per cent completed. For the upper Mississippi, between St. Louis and St. Paul and Minneapolis, the pending legislation authorized a six-foot channel.

It is the confident belief of Uncle Sam's Army engineers that the necessary work to be done on the entire Mississippi River project can be completed within a period of five years and at a considerable saving in construction costs, providing a sufficient appropriation is made to carry on the work without cessation until it is completed.

With the large tonnage now being handled on the Mississippi it is self-evident that if the river were sufficiently developed to make year-around navigation possible, the traffic on it would grow to proportions which would lead to an unprecedented industrial, agricultural, and commercial development of the region traversed by this river.

The United States Government owns and operates the largest bargeservice on the inland waterways—the Mississippi-Warrior Service. Es-

tablished during the World War as an auxiliary to rail transportation, this service is operated at a profit as a common carrier on the Mississippi and Warrior rivers.

Last year the Mississippi branch of this service transported 505,116 tons of freight between St. Louis and New Orleans at an aggregate saving in transportation costs of nearly \$900,000 to shippers and receivers. The Mississippi-Warrior Service has interchanged freight relations with 165 railroads, and its facilities serve 35 states. Twenty per cent is saved on shipments via combination water and rail service.

DAWES PLAN PRAISED AS SPUR TO BUSINESS

World Chamber's Influence Cited at Memphis Meeting

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 20 (Special)—"When the Dawes plan was put into effect the reverberations were felt throughout the world. The dried-fruit manufacturer of California, the wheat growers of the northwest, and the cotton producer of the south all felt it; the business world already has been quickened by events that have followed the establishment of the International Chamber of Commerce.

A. C. Redford, chairman of the American Committee of the International Chamber, and a vice-president of the same organization made this statement before 200 prominent business leaders who attended the meeting of the southern central division of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mr. Redford also is chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Pat Malley, president of the Constantine Refining Company, Tulsa, Okla., said "western civilization must look to the American states of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas to be provided with petroleum products for tomorrow." He added that "the oil fields of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in discussing business management, declared that versatility, skill in administration and command of statistics derived from the most thorough accounting of business results as well as reflecting general conditions that may have their effect, do not make a leader without the courage to take great risks at his own expense."

CHRISTMAS CLUBS
SAVE \$243,855.840

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—Six million members of Christmas Clubs, in the United States, depositing small sums in the bank each week, this year saved almost \$250,000,000, it is announced.

The aggregate Christmas fund savings amount to \$243,855,840—ten times the sum saved 10 years ago when the movement started—according to Herbert F. Rawl, president of the Incorporated Christmas Club and one of the originators of the plan.

Congressmen are arriving on Capitol Hill, and, although the session will not open until Dec. 1, a quorum in both houses could almost be counted now. Senator Curtis of Kansas, Republican whip, is on the scene, lining up the G. O. P. faithful in the Senate and greasing the ways for such Administration measures as will be introduced during the short session. Nobody expects anything but supply bills to be attempted. On the House side, speakership politics is mainly the order of the day. Arriving members, if they are to be in the Sixty-Ninth Congress, are pledged far in advance. Scouts acting for Mr. Madden, Mr. Longworth, Mr. Burton and Mr. Wood are as active as candy merchants on the eve of Thanksgiving.

At length there is an authoritative definition of "propaganda," a word that has not smelled sweetly since the World War brought it into bad odor. Ivy L. Lee of New York, king of press agents, who directs publicity for the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Harrimans, and other billion-dollar clients, has issued a brochure on the "fundamental aspects" of propaganda. He holds it down into two "simple statements."

1. The propriety of propaganda depends upon the honesty of purpose, and method by which it is carried on.

2. The effectiveness of propaganda depends upon the skill with which this honesty of purpose, together with the wisdom behind it, is made apparent.

When Lewis E. Elcock, American Minister to Czechoslovakia, was recently a guest at the White House he disclosed to President Coolidge a scheme for an American institute to be established at Prague. Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, professor of political science in the College of the City of New York, is in charge of the organization details. The institute is intended to be a center of Slavic studies, and to extend knowledge of Slavic peoples, traditions and literature among Americans interested in them. Czechoslovakia aspires to be the leader of the Slav nations and Slav aspirations in Europe along the lines traditionally pursued by Czarist Russia, but without the aggressive political-military ambitions which Petrograd always cherished.

The principal two overseas territories of the United States—Alaska and Hawaii—are governed by news-

paper men (Scott C. Bone, at Juneau, and Wallace R. Farrington, at Honolulu). Both governors are now in the States, studying the concerns of their respective realms. With America's defensive necessities at sea mainly centered in the Pacific, Alaska and Hawaii have mounted into an importance they never had before. How to utilize their natural advantages for protective purposes is sure to be one of the subjects that Governors Bone and Farrington will discuss thoroughly during their sojourns in Washington.

At length there is an authoritative definition of "propaganda," a word that has not smelled sweetly since the World War brought it into bad odor. Ivy L. Lee of New York, king of press agents, who directs publicity for the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Harrimans, and other billion-dollar clients, has issued a brochure on the "fundamental aspects" of propaganda. He holds it down into two "simple statements."

1. The propriety of propaganda depends upon the honesty of purpose, and method by which it is carried on.

2. The effectiveness of propaganda depends upon the skill with which this honesty of purpose, together with the wisdom behind it, is made apparent.

When Lewis E. Elcock, American Minister to Czechoslovakia, was recently a guest at the White House he disclosed to President Coolidge a scheme for an American institute to be established at Prague. Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, professor of political science in the College of the City of New York, is in charge of the organization details. The institute is intended to be a center of Slavic studies, and to extend knowledge of Slavic peoples, traditions and literature among Americans interested in them. Czechoslovakia aspires to be the leader of the Slav nations and Slav aspirations in Europe along the lines traditionally pursued by Czarist Russia, but without the aggressive political-military ambitions which Petrograd always cherished.

The principal two overseas territories of the United States—Alaska and Hawaii—are governed by news-

paper men (Scott C. Bone, at Juneau, and Wallace R. Farrington, at Honolulu).

Both governors are now in the States, studying the concerns of their respective realms. With America's defensive necessities at sea mainly centered in the Pacific, Alaska and Hawaii have mounted into an importance they never had before. How to utilize their natural advantages for protective purposes is sure to be one of the subjects that Governors Bone and Farrington will discuss thoroughly during their sojourns in Washington.

At length there is an authoritative definition of "propaganda," a word that has not smelled sweetly since the World War brought it into bad odor. Ivy L. Lee of New York, king of press agents, who directs publicity for the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Harrimans, and other billion-dollar clients, has issued a brochure on the "fundamental aspects" of propaganda. He holds it down into two "simple statements."

1. The propriety of propaganda depends upon the honesty of purpose, and method by which it is carried on.

2. The effectiveness of propaganda depends upon the skill with which this honesty of purpose, together with the wisdom behind it, is made apparent.

When Lewis E. Elcock, American Minister to Czechoslovakia, was recently a guest at the White House he disclosed to President Coolidge a scheme for an American institute to be established at Prague. Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, professor of political science in the College of the City of New York, is in charge of the organization details. The institute is intended to be a center of Slavic studies, and to extend knowledge of Slavic peoples, traditions and literature among Americans interested in them. Czechoslovakia aspires to be the leader of the Slav nations and Slav aspirations in Europe along the lines traditionally pursued by Czarist Russia, but without the aggressive political-military ambitions which Petrograd always cherished.

The principal two overseas territories of the United States—Alaska and Hawaii—are governed by news-

paper men (Scott C. Bone, at Juneau, and Wallace R. Farrington, at Honolulu).

Both governors are now in the States, studying the concerns of their respective realms. With America's defensive necessities at sea mainly centered in the Pacific, Alaska and Hawaii have mounted into an importance they never had before. How to utilize their natural advantages for protective purposes is sure to be one of the subjects that Governors Bone and Farrington will discuss thoroughly during their sojourns in Washington.

At length there is an authoritative definition of "propaganda," a word that has not smelled sweetly since the World War brought it into bad odor. Ivy L. Lee of New York, king of press agents, who directs publicity for the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Harrimans, and other billion-dollar clients, has issued a brochure on the "fundamental aspects" of propaganda. He holds it down into two "simple statements."

1. The propriety of propaganda depends upon the honesty of purpose, and method by which it is carried on.

2. The effectiveness of propaganda depends upon the skill with which this honesty of purpose, together with the wisdom behind it, is made apparent.

When Lewis E. Elcock, American Minister to Czechoslovakia, was recently a guest at the White House he disclosed to President Coolidge a scheme for an American institute to be established at Prague. Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, professor of political science in the College of the City of New York, is in charge of the organization details. The institute is intended to be a center of Slavic studies, and to extend knowledge of Slavic peoples, traditions and literature among Americans interested in them. Czechoslovakia aspires to be the leader of the Slav nations and Slav aspirations in Europe along the lines traditionally pursued by Czarist Russia, but without the aggressive political-military ambitions which Petrograd always cherished.

The principal two overseas territories of the United States—Alaska and Hawaii—are governed by news-

paper men (Scott C. Bone, at Juneau, and Wallace R. Farrington, at Honolulu).

Both governors are now in the States, studying the concerns of their respective realms. With America's defensive necessities at sea mainly centered in the Pacific, Alaska and Hawaii have mounted into an importance they never had before. How to utilize their natural advantages for protective purposes is sure to be one of the subjects that Governors Bone and Farrington will discuss thoroughly during their sojourns in Washington.

At length there is an authoritative definition of "propaganda," a word that has not smelled sweetly since the World War brought it into bad odor. Ivy L. Lee of New York, king of press agents, who directs publicity for the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Harrimans, and other billion-dollar clients, has issued a brochure on the "fundamental aspects" of propaganda. He holds it down into two "simple statements."

1. The propriety of propaganda depends upon the honesty of purpose, and method by which it is carried on.

2. The effectiveness of propaganda depends upon the skill with which this honesty of purpose, together with the wisdom behind it, is made apparent.

When Lewis E. Elcock, American Minister to Czechoslovakia, was recently a guest at the White House he disclosed to President Coolidge a scheme for an American institute to be established at Prague. Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, professor of political science in the College of the City of New York, is in charge of the organization details. The institute is intended to be a center of Slavic studies, and to extend knowledge of Slavic peoples, traditions and literature among Americans interested in them. Czechoslovakia aspires to be the leader of the Slav nations and Slav aspirations in Europe along the lines traditionally pursued by Czarist Russia, but without the aggressive political-military ambitions which Petrograd always cherished.

The principal two overseas territories of the United States—Alaska and Hawaii—are governed by news-

paper men (Scott C. Bone, at Juneau, and Wallace R. Farrington, at Honolulu).

Both governors are now in the States, studying the concerns of their respective realms. With America's defensive necessities at sea mainly centered in the Pacific, Alaska and Hawaii have mounted into an importance they never had before. How to utilize their natural advantages for protective purposes is sure to be one of the subjects that Governors Bone and Farrington will discuss thoroughly during their sojourns in Washington.

At length there is an authoritative definition of "propaganda," a word that has not smelled sweetly since the World War brought it into bad odor. Ivy L. Lee of New York, king of press agents, who directs publicity for the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Harrimans, and other billion-dollar clients, has issued a brochure on the "fundamental aspects" of propaganda. He holds it down into two "simple statements."

1. The propriety of propaganda depends upon the honesty of purpose, and method by which it is carried on.

2. The effectiveness of propaganda depends upon the skill with which this honesty of purpose, together with the wisdom behind it, is made apparent.

When Lewis E. Elcock, American Minister to Czechoslovakia, was recently a guest at the White House he disclosed to President Coolidge a scheme for an American institute to be established at Prague. Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, professor of political science in the College of the City of New York, is in charge of the organization details. The institute is intended to be a center of Slavic studies, and to extend knowledge of Slavic peoples, traditions and literature among Americans interested in them. Czechoslovakia aspires to be the leader of the Slav nations and Slav aspirations in Europe along the lines traditionally pursued by Czarist Russia, but without the aggressive political-military ambitions which Petrograd always cherished.

The principal two overseas territories of the United States—Alaska and Hawaii—are governed by news-

paper men (Scott C. Bone, at Juneau, and Wallace R. Farrington, at Honolulu).

Both governors are now in the States, studying the concerns of their respective realms. With America's defensive necessities at sea mainly centered in the Pacific, Alaska and Hawaii have mounted into an importance they never had before. How to utilize their natural advantages for protective purposes is sure to be one of the subjects that Governors Bone and Farrington will discuss thoroughly during their sojourns in Washington.

At length there is an authoritative definition of "propaganda," a word that has not smelled sweetly since the World War brought it into bad odor. Ivy L. Lee of New York, king of press agents, who directs publicity for the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Harrimans, and other billion-dollar clients, has issued a brochure on the "fundamental aspects" of propaganda. He holds it down into two "simple statements."

1. The propriety of propaganda depends upon the honesty of purpose, and method by which it is carried on.

2. The effectiveness of propaganda depends upon the skill with which this honesty of purpose, together with the wisdom behind it, is made apparent.

When Lewis E. Elcock, American Minister to Czechoslovakia, was recently a guest at the White House he disclosed to President Coolidge a scheme for an American institute to be established at Prague. Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, professor of political science in the College of the City of New York, is in charge of the organization details. The institute is intended to be a center of Slavic studies, and to extend knowledge of Slavic peoples, traditions and literature among Americans interested in them. Czechoslovakia aspires to be the leader of the Slav nations and Slav aspirations in Europe along the lines traditionally pursued by Czarist Russia, but without the aggressive political-military ambitions which Petrograd always cherished.

The principal two overseas territories of the United States—Alaska and Hawaii—are governed by news-

paper men (Scott C. Bone, at Juneau, and Wallace R. Farrington, at Honolulu).

Both governors are now in the States, studying the concerns of their respective realms. With America's defensive necessities at sea mainly centered in the Pacific, Alaska and Hawaii have mounted into an importance they never had before. How to utilize their natural advantages for protective purposes is sure to be one of the subjects that Governors Bone and Farrington will discuss thoroughly during their sojourns in Washington.

At length there is an authoritative definition of "propaganda," a word that has not smelled sweetly since the World War brought it into bad odor. Ivy L. Lee of New York, king of press agents, who directs publicity for the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Harrimans, and other billion-dollar clients, has issued a brochure on the "fundamental aspects" of propaganda. He holds it down into two "simple statements."

1. The propriety of propaganda depends upon the honesty of purpose, and method by which it is carried on.

2. The effectiveness of propaganda depends upon the skill with which this honesty of purpose, together with the wisdom behind it, is made apparent.

When Lewis E. Elcock, American Minister to Czechoslovakia, was recently a guest at the White House he disclosed to President Coolidge a scheme for an American institute to be established at Prague. Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, professor of political science in the College of the City of New York, is in charge of the organization details. The institute is intended to be a center of Slavic studies, and to extend knowledge of Slavic peoples, traditions and literature among Americans interested in them. Czechoslovakia aspires to be the leader of the Slav nations and Slav aspirations in Europe along the lines traditionally pursued by Czarist Russia, but without the aggressive political-military ambitions which Petrograd always cherished.

The principal two overseas territories of the United States—Alaska and Hawaii—are governed by news-

paper men (Scott C. Bone, at Juneau, and Wallace R. Farrington, at Honolulu).

Both governors are now in the States, studying the concerns of their respective realms. With America's defensive necessities at sea mainly centered in the Pacific, Alaska and Hawaii have mounted into an importance they never had before. How to utilize their natural advantages for protective purposes is sure to be one of the subjects that Governors Bone and Farrington will discuss thoroughly during their sojourns in Washington.

At length there is an authoritative definition of "propaganda," a word that has not smelled sweetly since the World War brought it into bad odor. Ivy L. Lee of New York, king of press agents, who directs publicity for the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Harrimans, and other billion-dollar clients, has issued a brochure on the "fundamental aspects" of propaganda. He holds it down into two "simple statements."

1. The propriety of propaganda depends upon the honesty of purpose, and method by which it is carried on.

Architecture—Theaters—Art—Music

G. Albert Lansburgh's Work on Martin Beck Theater, New York

New York, Nov. 18
Special Correspondence

A NEW and decidedly artistic conception in theater architecture has come to New York, a design which demonstrates that art and practical necessity are not inconsistent. The new Martin Beck Theater, which opened Nov. 11, introduced to New York an architect prominent in the west and one of the best known on the Pacific coast, but whose art has not been seen east of Chicago until now. This artist is G. Albert Lansburgh of San Francisco, the designer of more than 40 theaters throughout the country.

It is possible that many people will go to the Martin Beck Theater in the future to see the glories of Byzantine art in its most modern adaptation, as well as to see the elaborate production of "Madame Pompadour." Its whole conception is so chaste, simple and dignified that it is a relief to the theater-goers who have been accustomed to so much plastic elaboration.

The exterior is of the utmost simplicity with plain pierced walls carried on beautifully proportioned stone columns and arches with charmingly carved capitals. In this connection it should also be explained that Mr. Lansburgh has found a method of concealing, or at least beautifying, the hideous fire-escape, and has made an aesthetic note out of a practical necessity. In the cloister-like colonnade on the street he has set a stairway supported by stone arches of differing designs between the various columns in the descent.

On entering the theater one is impressed by its warmth, color and truthfulness. The foyer is surrounded, two stories up, with three graceful domes, in which Albert Hertler has put mosaic decorations in arched Byzantine style. This foyer, from the far end of which lead the wide, easy steps to the balcony, is in soft, pleasing stone. The gallery, overlooking the foyer, half-way up, is really a promenade under the uppermost part of the balcony.

Right here it should be said that Mr. Lansburgh has accomplished something of great interest to the playground. Every seat in the house may be reached without first climbing to great heights and then descending dark steps to the desired row. Upon reaching the balcony from the foyer one goes through one of several openings, directly to the floor of the balcony. The old method of going first to the top and rear of the balcony and then down long steps to the seats, has been entirely eliminated. In other words, no one need go up a high seat than his own to enter or leave his seat.

Inside the theater the sweep of the balcony are quite the most graceful thing to be seen in New York. On either side it ends in a great, descending spiral, which with the colors that have been used, reminds one of a softly colored pen-and-wash of a light breeze. But that spiral forms the boxes on either side of the stage, the tiered chairs being placed in steps of wide steps, one step above the other, so that each occupant of a box has a full unobstructed view of the stage.

Aside from the architectural design, with its many conveniences and advantages hitherto unknown to New York, Mr. Lansburgh's friends think he should be proudest of the coloring—the art of his product. No paint is used in the theater, yet the distinct, soft colors used in the colors are contained in the plaster itself. The colors are orange, blue and red, all very soft, yet sufficiently vivid to hold and fascinate the eye. Occasionally a tracing of gold is used.

The decorative designs are mostly the interlacing networks and the graceful scrolls and conventionalized motifs of the Byzantine periods. On the face of the balcony the colors are used in an intricate network, while the great columns which conceal the door lights is a gossamer splash of color. This is another of Hertler's decorations. Those dome lights and the dome itself are unusual. The dome represents the dark, almost midnight blue, of the heavens. Against this, in the center, is the canopy, which is octagonal in form.

When the lights are on full the whole house is suffused with a mellow, soft light in which one feels the cold reds and the soft golden tints of ancient Spain or Constantine. When nearly all the lights are lowed one may look up at the deep

blue dome and feel that he is peering out into the fathomless depths of the moonlight sky.

Of great importance in the theater is the work of Albert Hertler. While he did the three allegorical domes in the foyer and the great dome and canopy in the auditorium, his principal contributions are the three great murals that cover the side walls and the back of the auditorium. To describe these in intelligent detail would require a volume.

Of especial interest in the theater is the proscenium arch. Four rather narrow columns on either side of the stage support the arch. Each column is of warm orange stone with marble bases and carved each in a different and distinctive Byzantine motif. The arch carries the same de-

signs in four columns across the top. The curtain, also by Mr. Hertler, is a gorgeous thing in the soft blues, reds, orange and gold which characterizes the entire interior.

Those who go to this theater will find especial joy in the seats. First, they are wide and deep and there is plenty of room between the rows for a big man to cross his knees. There is room for persons to pass without causing others to rise. Mr. Lansburgh has been as lavish with space as with color and light. The seats are all in old rose-red upholstered with pale blue piping to harmonize with the blue and black borders about the auditorium and the last chair in the balcony is the same style as the first in the orchestra. The entire theater floor, orchestra and balcony, is covered with a carpet so soft and thick that one's feet seem to sink far into it. But it will eliminate noise made by the inevitable late comers. It is black and buff with touches of red so designed to harmonize with the Byzantine colorings and lights

"LITTLE MISS BOWLES"



COURTESY OF THE CASSON GALLERY
MEZZOTINT BY SAMUEL COUSINS
Engraved From a Painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds. In the Current Exhibition of Mezzotints at the Casson Gallery, Boston.

A Kittelsen Exhibition

Christiania, Oct. 24
Special Correspondence

A MEMORIAL exhibition, comprising some 300 works of the Norwegian fairy tale painter, Kittelsen, has been arranged in the Art Salon of Blomquist's in Christiania.

Kittelsen was a lyricist and a nature poet among Norwegian painters. He had penetrated into the heart of nature, and his personified and interpreted it in his art with the intensity of experience. With his visionary imagination he saw and felt things that ordinary persons never saw. He knew the trolls and the hill-people with which Norwegian folklore populated the surroundings and which resulted in the wonderful treasure of Norwegian folktales. Kittelsen has, therefore, as Jens This, the art director, expressed it, become "the fairy tale illustrator par excellence among all those who have illustrated fairies in Norway and in other countries."

His art, therefore, appeals to something peculiarly Norwegian, which belongs to that nation only and to no other in the world. In these illustrations of Norwegian fairy tales, namely Asbjornsen and Moe's "Fairy Tales for Children" (1837-82), which entered in co-operation with Erik Werenskiold, another great Norwegian painter, his humor and imagination have come into their own. This work has made him unforgettable in Norwegian art.

In a series of lyrical water-color paintings, under the common name of "Trolli Tove," he has made himself the poet of the loneliness of the great woods. His was a comprehensive range. Sarcasm, burlesque and the like, dreams, a charming and at the same time somewhat caricatured were included in it.

Kittelsen began as a pronounced realistic genre painter. At first a watchmaker's apprentice he later had the opportunity of developing his unusual talent first in Christiania, then for three years and a half in Munich, then with the help of a fellowship he studied in Paris, and finally once more in Munich.

But besides being a baroque humorist and fantast, Kittelsen was a dreamer. He went up to the Lofoten Islands in Northern Norway where for two years he lived in a light house on a lonely island. The studies of nature which he made there he collected in a series of drawings under the name "From Lofoten," expressing his pencil sketches of those bare islands washed by the breakers of the Atlantic. In a collection of water-color paintings from the Island of Jomfruland (Virgin's land), now in the possession of the National Gallery in Christiania, he gives simple and sensitive expression to his feelings for nature.

In a series of lyrical water-color paintings, under the common name of "Trolli Tove," he has made himself the poet of the loneliness of the great woods. His was a comprehensive range. Sarcasm, burlesque and the like, dreams, a charming and at the same time somewhat caricatured were included in it.

Kittelsen began as a pronounced realistic genre painter. At first a watchmaker's apprentice he later had the opportunity of developing his unusual talent first in Christiania, then for three years and a half in Munich, then with the help of a fellowship he studied in Paris, and finally once more in Munich.

Some Canadian Institutions

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
The Vancouver Daily Province

is to be found in the greatest majority of homes in Canada, father, mother and their children alike.

"The Province aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to Public Service."

The Tribune aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to Public Service.

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD
Established 1883

A great newspaper covering rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full advertising application. Ask any advertising agency.

"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to Public Service."

IN THE FAMOUS NIAGARA PENINSULA
The Spectator

Established 1846

as "The Niagara Spectator" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the most important agricultural district in the Dominion.

"The Spectator aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to Public Service."

SOUTHAM PRESS LIMITED
At 19 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO

Through our Merchandising Service we aim to give valuable sales assistance to distributors in the Canadian market. We make every expenditure on advertising literature productive of results.

SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED
At 128 BLOOR STREET, MONTREAL
Write for Catalogue

Merchandising, at all times choice and desirable; Service that seeks your convenience and satisfaction; Prices that afford you daily opportunities

SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED
At 128 BLOOR STREET, MONTREAL
Write for Catalogue

Southam Press

LIMITED

At 128 BLOOR STREET, MONTREAL

Offers its many facilities for the production of good printing and lithographing.

Berlin Stage Notes

Berlin, Oct. 30
Special from Monitor Bureau

THE present season, now in full swing, is an agreeable change from last winter when, owing to Germany's financial confusion, managers and artists were suffering greatly and conditions made themselves depressingly felt in all genres of society. Both the Opera and Scenic-Schauspiel have fully regained their previous high artistic rank, which is all the more gratifying as it was just these important houses that perhaps suffered the most.

The recent revival of Schiller's Wallenstein Trilogy at the latter theater was a triumph for managers and artists alike. Herr Jessner, the head stage manager, whose artistic skill and originality have so often proved their quality, excelled himself in the classical arrangement of the scenes. As usual, the first two parts—"Die Piccolomini" and "Wallenstein's Lager" were given in the evening, the third following on the second night. In the exemplary cast Werner Krauss as Wallenstein achieved a well-deserved triumph—voice, gesture and expression reminding many among the enthusiastic audience of the celebrated actor, Joseph Kainz, who once took the leading place in German classic drama. Schiller's masterpiece is likely to hold the boards at the State Theater for a long time.

The new Goethe Theater was opened this week with distinct success. Otto Petersen, the owner of the handsome building in the Kloster Strasse in the center of Berlin, is a German-Russian, with an ardent love for classical art. As was fitting, the opening performance was "Die natürliche Tochter," a tragic work which has not been given here for so many years that it was to many an interesting novelty. Else Heims gave the chief rôle, Eugenie, with all the fine sensibility and convincing power that characterizes her acting, and Erik Haffner, Adolf Klein, and Oscar Fuchs stood out conspicuously in the excellent all-round cast. All in all, the management may be congratulated upon the new undertaking which is a welcome acquisition to Berlin.

The Diaghileff Ballet came, was seen, and conquered Berlin. The clever Russians' season was all too short, but the Theater des Westens was crowded every night with enthusiasts, the majority of whom were Russians. "The Swallows" was the most poetically beautiful of the performances, choreographically written by Michael Fokin to Chopin's music. "Le Tricorne," baroque and Spanish in character, took the house by storm. The music, by the Spanish composer Manuel de Falla, is well known. The "coachings" and the dress-making necessary for a half-dozen and one song recitals in close succession. Some may think they could do better than Mme. Clemens, one of its best chapters, without question, is told told in her miniature pantomime and her divertissements this season; not, perhaps, a romantic and sentimental chapter, but at all events an elegant, highly styled and witty one.

Early this month Mme. Karsavina came to the United States with Diaghileff's organization and dance to the music of Rimsky-Korsakoff.

Why did Mme. Karsavina come to the United States with Diaghileff's organization and dance to the music of Rimsky-Korsakoff?

She had no opportunity to show off her brilliant voice and interpretative skill. She can sing the "Shadow Song" from "Dionysos" in just the right way, doing it as easily as she can give a fine reading of Schumann's "Nussbaum" or an old English ballad. But versatility should not make her insensitive to artistic congruity. To employ an old German hymn as an encore to Haban's "Petes Galantes" would be called, in a lesser singer, sheer bad taste.

Frieda Hempel gave on Nov. 2 one

of those song recitals which well display her brilliant voice and interpretative skill. She can sing the "Shadow Song" from "Dionysos" in just the right way, doing it as easily as she can give a fine reading of Schumann's "Nussbaum" or an old English ballad. But versatility should not make her insensitive to artistic congruity. To employ an old German hymn as an encore to Haban's "Petes Galantes" would be called, in a lesser singer, sheer bad taste.

At the Royal Albert Hall, in comp-

any with Joseph Hislop, the tenor,

and Backhaus, the pianist. Evelyn Scott sang a heterogeneous collection of songs, though all had a quality in common, that they showed off her light, bright voice and agile coloratura. Her diction is not yet as pure and finished as her voice production, a failing which became apparent in "I've Been Roaming" but the accumulated fortune of an acoustician, it got over.

Or Dohnanyi's own seven groups

of piano pieces grouped together under the title of "Ruralla Hungaria" none

was very interesting, nor was the Hungarian character especially apparent.

Both were excellently pianistic, and the Presto was an example of constructive logic and brilliant results.

Beginning his program with two pieces by Scarlatti, he presented Beethoven's sonata in E major in

which he showed his musicality always commands regard. His intellectual wealth, though sometimes appearing but at the accumulated fortune of an acoustician, it got over.

Of Dohnanyi's own seven groups

of piano pieces grouped together under the title of "Ruralla Hungaria" none

was very interesting, nor was the Hungarian character especially apparent.

Both were excellently pianistic, and the Presto was an example of constructive logic and brilliant results.

Beginning his program with two pieces by Scarlatti, he presented Beethoven's sonata in E major in

which he showed his musicality always commands regard. His intellectual wealth, though sometimes appearing but at the accumulated fortune of an acoustician, it got over.

Of Dohnanyi's own seven groups

of piano pieces grouped together under the title of "Ruralla Hungaria" none

was very interesting, nor was the Hungarian character especially apparent.

Both were excellently pianistic, and the Presto was an example of constructive logic and brilliant results.

Beginning his program with two pieces by Scarlatti, he presented Beethoven's sonata in E major in

which he showed his musicality always commands regard. His intellectual wealth, though sometimes appearing but at the accumulated fortune of an acoustician, it got over.

Of Dohnanyi's own seven groups

of piano pieces grouped together under the title of "Ruralla Hungaria" none

was very interesting, nor was the Hungarian character especially apparent.

Both were excellently pianistic, and the Presto was an example of constructive logic and brilliant results.

Beginning his program with two pieces by Scarlatti, he presented Beethoven's sonata in E major in

which he showed his musicality always commands regard. His intellectual wealth, though sometimes appearing but at the accumulated fortune of an acoustician, it got over.

Of Dohnanyi's own seven groups

of piano pieces grouped together under the title of "Ruralla Hungaria" none

was very interesting, nor was the Hungarian character especially apparent.

Both were excellently pianistic, and the Presto was an example of constructive logic and brilliant results.

Beginning his program with two pieces by Scarlatti, he presented Beethoven's sonata in E major in

which he showed his musicality always commands regard. His intellectual wealth, though sometimes appearing but at the accumulated fortune of an acoustician, it got over.

Of Dohnanyi's own seven groups

of piano pieces grouped together under the title of "Ruralla Hungaria" none

was very interesting, nor was the Hungarian character especially apparent.

Both were excellently pianistic, and the Presto was an example of constructive logic and brilliant results.

Beginning his program with two pieces by Scarlatti, he presented Beethoven's sonata in E major in

which he showed his musicality always commands regard. His intellectual wealth, though sometimes appearing but at the accumulated fortune of an acoustician, it got over.

Of Dohnanyi's own seven groups

of piano pieces grouped together under the title of "Ruralla Hungaria" none

was very interesting, nor was the Hungarian character especially apparent.

Both were excellently pianistic, and the Presto was an example of constructive logic and brilliant results.

EDUCATIONAL

Week-Day Religious Education Grows Apace

By JOHN ELBERT STOUT,
Professor of Administration in Religious
Education, Northwestern University.

A REVIVAL of interest in moral and religious education in the United States is entirely obvious. Evidences of this are found in the establishment of new types of schools, attempted reorganization of existing agencies, and in the amount and character of literature being produced. A recent survey of more than 100 week-day schools for religious instruction distributed over a wide geographic area reveals not only unusual interest, but an unprecedented effort to provide such instruction. Some of these schools are maintained by individual churches and others by the co-operation of the several churches in their respective communities. While there is a lack of standardization in the matter of curricula, this survey clearly shows that earnest, intelligent effort is being made to provide well-organized curricula comparable to those found in our public schools.

Another evidence is the widespread interest in providing a more effective program of moral and religious education found in the establishment and maintenance of thousands of vacation church schools. Last year it is estimated that more than 5000 of these schools were maintained throughout the country, enrolling approximately 500,000 children.

An Effective Supplement

No one conversant with the facts can claim that this institution, unaided by other agencies, can adequately meet the demand, but it can be said without hesitation that it is supplementing the work of week-day and Sunday schools in an effective way and that it is ministering to thousands of children not being reached by other agencies.

Departments of religious education have recently been established in colleges, universities, and theological schools for the purpose of training vocational workers in the field of religious education. Churches in general are making provision for the better training of vocational workers. Denominational boards and inter-denominational boards are establishing training schools in which thousands of young people are preparing themselves for vocational service in the church.

In view of the attempt to extend education to the whole of life it was inevitable that its moral and religious aspects must finally be included. The idea once accepted that education is to be our chief reliance as a means of social control, the extension to all the major interests of life naturally follows.

Emphasis on Developmental Life

A second thing which cannot be disregarded in the present connection is the emphasis we are now placing upon the developmental character of life. In this view the child is not a miniature adult but possesses needs and capacities peculiar to the several stages in development. This viewpoint generally accepts all the physical and mental life and its extension to the moral and spiritual is inevitable. Religious experience in common with experience in general cannot be superimposed; it has to be acquired through stimulus and response, and these in turn have to be provided by the process of daily living. It is the function of education to direct and

On a School-Room Basis

Van Wert, O.
Special Correspondence

A UNUSUALLY large proportion of public school children, 36 per cent, attend the day-week-day religious education classes conducted by Protestant churches here. This record enrollment is ascribed to a plan of holding classes in public school classrooms, adopted by the Board of Education last year.

Miss May K. Cowles, director of religious education for 10 co-operating churches, outlined the system, saying:

"For five years, the teaching was done in churches or in vacant schoolrooms. In the summer of 1923, the public school board voted to recognize the wish of the majority of the citizens by allowing the teaching to be done in the schoolroom. This action was in accord with the laws of Ohio which leave the matter to the public school board."

Under this plan, teaching is done in the schoolroom and those pupils whose parents object to religious education are excused from the room. A special teacher comes to give the religious education work and the

regular teacher leaves with the children who are excused, a small minority. Each class has two half-hour lessons a week.

"I see many advantages to the plan adopted last year. The percentage of pupils increased from 35 to 96. Only 42 out of 1117 pupils in the first six grades asked to retire from the room this year. These were children of Roman Catholic and German Lutheran families. In some rooms at the children take the work."

"It is hard to provide a place for the few who leave the room to get a properly equipped classroom room. Those who elect the work. Schoolrooms are better equipped for good work than most churches. There is no loss of time in going to and coming from class. It solves almost all cases of discipline and is easier for the teacher. It puts the work on a real educational basis without the loss of religious atmosphere which is largely created by the teacher."

SCHOOLS

THE CUSHMAN SCHOOL MIAMI, FLORIDA

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL
PRIMARY SCHOOL
KINDERGARTEN AND NURSERY SCHOOL
MUSIC AND MUSEUM OF ARTS
OPEN AIR BUILDINGS
MODERN EQUIPMENT
LAURA CUSHMAN, Principal

501 N. E. 28 Terrace Telephone 6582

Elliott School for Girls
Situated High and Dry in Beautiful Section of
LOS ANGELES

Intermediate and Day School, Sub-primary to
Junior Grade Institute. Combines real home
astonomy with school education. OUTDOOR EX-
CISES AND SWIMMING. Open the entire year.
MARTHA COOPER, WEATHER, Principals
Los Angeles, Telephone 728-26.

Girls' Collegiate School
Three third year began September 25th
Accredited. Offers General College
Preparatory, Special Courses—2 years
of English, French, Spanish, Latin, etc.
One year sub-freshman work. Beautiful
Spanish buildings. Outdoor life a reality.
Miss Parsons and Miss Cooper, Principals

1005 West Adams Street
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

WE TOTS VIVA
EXCLUSIVELY
for
LITTLE CHILDREN
Specializing in English Foundations
Kindergarten, Primary School, Board-
ing House, Afternoon Playground and
Children's Hotel

1805 North California Ave
HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
Mrs. C. O. MANSPAKER, Director

Peniel

(Genes 32:24-25)

Washington, D. C.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

Address: 38th and Macomb Streets
Telephone Cleveland 2350

HE HID

his talent
in

the Earth

WHERE—

are you
hiding yours

?

The Winnwood School

Lake Grove, Long Island

Recognized by State of New York as College
Preparatory

Co-educational

Two miles from Lake Ronkonkoma

TODAY many educated men and women have exhausted the present opportunities of their position or business and through a seeming lack of knowledge are prevented from assuming greater responsibilities in other fields of endeavor.

The Wylie Forum of Advanced Education, which affords individual and group instruction, is not a school in the ordinary meaning of the word. It opens the door to unlimited capacity for advancement and accomplishment. Your problem can be solved whether it be business, professional technical, academic, or even "just a hobby."

The Staff of the Wylie Forum is comprised of a carefully selected group of men and women who because of their practical training and successful business experience, can impart their knowledge to others.

Come in, or write if you like, and let us analyze your problem.

The Wylie Forum of Advanced Education

TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY
of
Educated Men, and Women

SEVENTH YEAR

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New York

Murray Hill 6128

18 East 61st Street, New

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Shunkaska, Son of a Chief

PART I
By FLORENCE ROMAINE
SHUNKASKA, the Indian boy, sat outside the door of his father's tepee, fashioning a canoe out of a bit of white birch for his younger brother.

It was a pleasant, balmy day. Beside the little stream which ran along at the foot of the ravine children were playing. And up on the hillside among the tents, squaws could be seen braiding baskets, or sewing on skins which would later be made up into gayly embroidered garments.

For you must know that this was the encampment of the Pottawatomie Indians, who many years ago with some of the Fox, Sioux and Kickapoos held possession of a number of islands at the upper end of Lake Erie.

Shunkaska, son he would have been called in English, "White Dog," was the eldest son of the chief. Shunkaska was a quiet, and lived on a hilltop near looking the ravine, with his father, mother and little brother, Hadakah.

"There, your boat is finished, Hadakah," he said at last handing the canoe to the delighted child. "Perhaps it may sail far away into the great waters to meet the ships of our white brothers bringing us supplies from distant lands. Who knows?"

Shunkaska rose, and with his hand over his eyes gazed far down the broad expanse of noble river that flowed past them and out to the great lake beyond.

But little Hadakah shook his head. "Nay, brother," he said, hugging the gift to his breast. "I leave my boat too well to sail it near the white strangers. Father says they are our enemies and would rob us all if they could. Hotanka says so too. I fear them, Shunkaska."

Shunkaska stopped the child's torrent of words with a lifted hand. "Peace, little brother," he said gently. "Do you remember how the bear we met in the woods? Near the old log was our enemy until we showed we were not afraid of him? And when we brought him bits of food he gradually came to know us and to feel we were his friends? Surely these things should be among the white and red men as well as with the animals. We each have something to give one another."

Shunkaska was silent a moment.

"Come Hadakah," he said finally. "There's a place up the ravine where the water forms a little pool among the rocks. It is as clear as crystal

and you can find some pretty, shining stones to do for ballast."

The two brothers went past the row of tepees that dotted the hillside, through a meadow bright with red-and-white clover, toward a thicket of evergreens that stood somewhat alone on the edge of the woods. "Behind those evergreens is a clearing and the pool," said Shunkaska as they walked quietly along, their leather moccasins making no noise on the soft turf.

Sudden silence stopped to listen. His sharp ears had caught a curious sound coming from behind the trees.

"Someone is there already," whispered Little Hadakah.

"Yes," Shunkaska nodded. "Let's see who it is."

They pushed their way through the drooping branches and crouching down were able to peer out into the clearing without being seen themselves.

In the center of a grassy plot stood a group of boys. They formed a circle around two others who seemed to be fighting.

"It's Hotanka again," said Shunkaska softly. "He's always fighting, and now he's picked on Kangiska who is hardly more than his size."

Shunkaska's eyes flashed and his lips closed in a hard line.

Just then, Hotanka with a twist of his foot, threw the lighter boy on the ground and stood over him.

"Get up, Kangiska!" the others cried shrilly. "Get up and give it to him!"

The fallen Indian lifted himself on one elbow and tried to rise; but he did so Hotanka raised his hand with a menacing gesture.

"Stop, stop!" shouted Shunkaska.

His ringing voice made the bully pause and the boys look around in astonishment.

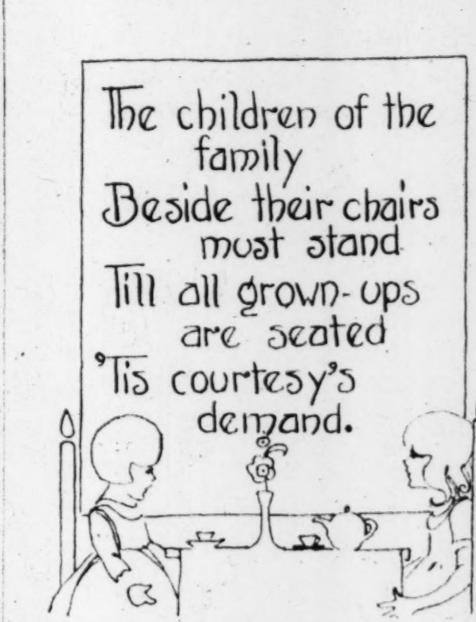
Shunkaska brushed aside the branches and rushed into the circle. "What do you mean by fighting in the camp?" he seized the old man by the shoulders and whirled him about. "You don't fulfill well the law of our tribe is peace among ourselves."

Hotanka looked suddenly at the ground. "This is foolish law," he muttered, "and one I'll not obey."

He glanced scornfully about him. "I'm the strongest here, and I'll be master, even tho' Shunkaska, the Squaw-Man, would say different."

Shunkaska's dark face flushed. "Call me not a squaw-man," he said sharply, squaring his shoulders.

"Then if you're not," Hotanka replied contemptuously, "show me how well you can fight. Shunkaska has



never been known to strike a blow for himself; why should I not call him a squaw-man?"

Among the boys there was a scuffling of feet and a murmur of voices. "Shunkaska is afraid," whispered one to another.

Shunkaska heard it and turned quickly around. "Who said that?" he cried. Then to Hotanka. "I fear you not Hotanka, but I will not fight with you." The words came quietly and firmly, and he looked into the bully's eyes with a long steady gaze.

"Shunkaska, son of the Chief Sauquoit obeys the law of the tribe. If we quarrel among ourselves we cannot prosper." He turned to go but Hotanka stopped him with a heavy hand on his arm.

"We, we, we will not fight," he said roughly, "race with me tomorrow on the river."

Shunkaska stood still for a moment, then he shrugged his shoulders. "As you will," he replied. "Till race with you, Hotanka; but mind—" he faced the group of boys. "It is to be a fair and honest contest of strength and speed, or Shunkaska will have no part in it."

He took his little brother by the hand, and together they disappeared in the shadow of the woods.

Then they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the grassy plain and not on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked in a town under him. So he was told that the bird was not really a bird but a machine, like a railway engine. That surprised the Zulus so much that they swoop down to it.

When they opened their eyes again thinking the bird must be on the tall white man!

By this time Zulu were running from all the kraals to gaze at the wonderful bird.

They stood round it talking very fast all together. The white man at last said something, and one of the Zulus who had worked

THE HOME FORUM

The Poet-King of Ejuxrea

NO ONE has ever been more completely surrounded by books and learning from earliest infancy than Hartley Coleridge. He was the eldest son of one of England's greatest poets and thinkers, the nephew of another poet who, if not great, was at least a mighty toller among books, and all his life he was the friend, neighbor, and ward of a third poet perhaps more important than either of the other two. All three of these chief luminaries—not to mention such remoter lights as Professor Wilson, Charles Lloyd, and Dr. Quincey—beamed effulgence above his very cradle. In his uncle's library at Keswick, bulging with treasures, he tripped over Greek and Latin tomes while he was learning to walk, and he played at keeping house in caves composed of Old Spanish, Portuguese, and Icelandic chronicles. Men of genius and learning admired him in his babyhood. Identified him with the "Mighty Prophet, Seer, Blest" of Wordsworth's Ode, and marvelled at his wisdom. If we set Wordsworth's "To Hartley Coleridge Six Years Old," beside Coleridge's "Nightingale" and "Frost at Midnight," in which Hartley is the chief figure, we see that probably no other child has ever been so much beribboned. The more prouder of his nativity he was, the more famous before he could sign his name. Small wonder that he "lived in numbers," for he had heard scarcely anything else.

Whether all this was good for the boy may well be doubted, but there is no doubt whatever that the education which his learned father and uncle combined to give him left much to be desired in regularity, discipline, and common sense. He began to learn Greek before he had well learned English; he began to listen at the age of three to those tremendous monologues of his father's which not a hundred grown men in Europe could understand; he wandered about his uncle's immense library at Greta Hall like a wild thing. He took little heed of books, it is plain, apparently did he touch anything which a child could recognize as related to himself. It was entirely natural, therefore, that he should have made a world of his own, shaped it to his heart's desire, and that he should have withdrawn into it to be alone far away from poets and scholars and books. In his early childhood he found one day on a terrestrial globe in his uncle's study a nameless spot of land in the sea. This bit of land, which seemed to belong to no one, he appropriated by right of discovery and called Ejuxrea. He endowed it with a population, a language, history, laws, and all the other appurtenances of a free and independent realm, appointing himself as its king and busying himself steadily in its domestic and foreign affairs. To all important intents and purposes he moved out of Greta Hall and took up his abode in Ejuxrea. It may be doubted whether he ever definitely returned.

To his classmates in the grammar school at Ambleside Hartley must

have been a complete mystery, as he was to most of those who knew him in later days. On the playing field he was of no use whatever, for football was as meaningless to him as algebra and he never learned the use of a cricket bat. He won the admiration of his fellows, however, by a gift so wonderful and rare that even schoolboys were able to forgive his helplessness in sports. He had his father's power of continuous discourse, but in his case it took the form of narrative. His ruse began when the lights went out in the school dormitory, for then he took up where he had left it the night before the interminable tale, which ran on without break year after year, of the affairs of Ejuxrea. Before the people of that country were accustomed from the age of eight years onward to make long speeches in the native tongue, which speeches he was sometimes prevailed upon to translate into English. When he was asked one day by an elder friend why he was so pensive he replied: "My people are too fond of war. I have just made an eloquent speech in the Senate which has not made any impression upon them, and to what they will go."

Hartley Coleridge never shook himself quite free from the dream of Ejuxrea. This private kingdom of his always seemed to him somewhat more actual and important than Great Britain, and a better place to dwell in. He took up with him when he went to Oxford, where he was less successful than a man of his brilliant parts might have been if he had not been so much absorbed by Ejuxrean business. He brought the same dream back with him to the Lakes, where he lived for thirty years. Always he seemed a man whose work and thought were elsewhere.

In some way, however, during these thirty years of aimless and dreamy existence, Hartley managed to do a small amount of excellent writing—poems, essays, editions of Elizabethan dramatists, and a large volume of biography. With his unerring power of self-criticism and his perfect frankness, he called himself "one of the small poets." The phrase is fitting enough if rightly understood, and even in the most ideal sense, for he was only a foot in height. He was the poet, moreover, of little things, a lover of flowers and insects and the perfect laureate of children. He excels in the observation and recording of minute effects, whether of nature or of feeling, in the familiar lines:

The very shadow of an insect's wing
For which the violet cared not
while it stayed,
Yet felt the lighter for its vanishing.
Proved that the sun was shining
by its shade.

Hartley was a master, finally, of the sonnet, and did his best poetical work in this small and restricted form. But although his subjects and his poems were small, there was nothing diminutive about his talents. In his own field, indeed, which is the poetry of self-deliction and self-estimate, he has few equals. Although his range of musical effects is narrow and he attempts only a few forms, there have not been many better craftsmen in verse than he. Verse early became for him, and always remained, an easier and more natural mode of expression than prose.

Difficult as it was for him to make, now far less familiar than his verse, the prose of Hartley Coleridge is a highly creditable performance. Half a dozen of the papers he wrote for journals and reviews will stand comparison with Hazlitt's work, in clarity, ease, and even tone; and greater praise than this can be given to a few prose masters. Somehow this son of great genius, who could never finish anything he began, handled a various and difficult subject compactly, cogently, with right order of parts and correct emphasis, to present it from all essential angles and to leave the reader with the pleasing sense of completion. This is what we naturally expect from a Hazlitt, and what we never get from the elder Coleridge.

The comparison of Hartley with his father is inevitable, although it cannot but do him injustice. He never attempted imitation of this model which he had ever before him, or even emulation. Yet it may be said with confidence that in verse he equalled, if not the very best of his father's poetry—but the best includes only four or five poems which were composed in large part during only two years. The average quality of Hartley's verse is higher than that of his father's. His prose, furthermore, is superior in unity, clarity, coherence. In general, he shares both the virtues and the defects of the elder man, but he has them both in a milder degree. He is his father's reflection in water. Nowhere in his poetry do we find the eerie splendor of "Christabel" or the strange clangor of barbiton harmonies heard in "Kubla Khan"; nowhere in his prose do we discover the profound implications which enrich and toil the pages of the "Biographia Literaria." His verse and prose lack the great moments, the oceanic depths and dazzling heights of his father's achievement, for they are the product of talent and not of genius.

Alfred the Great

The trouble about King Alfred has always been one's complete inability to distinguish him from King Arthur and Prince Albert. It may be because Count Gleichen once made a statue of him; or because he was (to say the least of it) a good man. But anyway the discreditable fact remains that I have never been quite sure whether he married Guinevere or Queen Victoria. It is a confusion that historians have done little to correct; because the need of a paragon in early history, which drove the Roman poets to the doctrine of the Golden Age, has been satisfied in the case of Alfred by . . . mythical monarch with many of the gifts of Napoleon and most of the qualities of Abraham Lincoln. The unfortunate king has become oppressed with the intolerable burden of his virtues; and he is by this time so many-sided as to be almost completely invisible from any point of view. It has resulted that a bewailed posterity, finding itself debarred from any appreciation of a most interesting military and political career during the Danish invasion of England, has clung convulsively to the glorious circumstance that King Alfred defied the proved by burning his cake at both ends and eating it too. It is an inadequate record of a busy life. Philip Guedalla, in "Supers and Supermen,"

According to all ordinary standards, the work of Hartley Coleridge must be called successful. He achieved a high degree of culture, he had the inward essence if not the outer show of true learning, he wrote some of the best prose and verse of his time, he won the affection of every man and woman and child he ever met. He failed, however, and we have taken him too much at his word. The example of the great men among whom he spent his childhood was ever before him, setting the standard by which he unjustly tried himself. But we may say without any suggestion of making the best of a bad matter that he did all he could; and this is just what we finally hesitate to say of his father.

In one important respect at least,

Whistler held the somewhat narrow view that no picture is more than fulfills Whistler's abler dictum, "A picture, pure and simple, is more than truth." Illustrate this, but surely it is not the whole truth. While making his picture the artist may resemble a hound on the scent, oblivious to all but the aim, as a piece of music was a harmony in sound; and it was for that reason that he gave musical titles to his paintings, and even to his portraits! The subject of the picture was no concern of the beholders; it was simply "a symphony," "a nocturne," or

ing of "Old Stirling Bridge." As a picture, pure and simple, it more than fulfills Whistler's abler dictum. It has drawing, chiaroscuro, tone, and color—for even a black and white etching can have color—and composition.

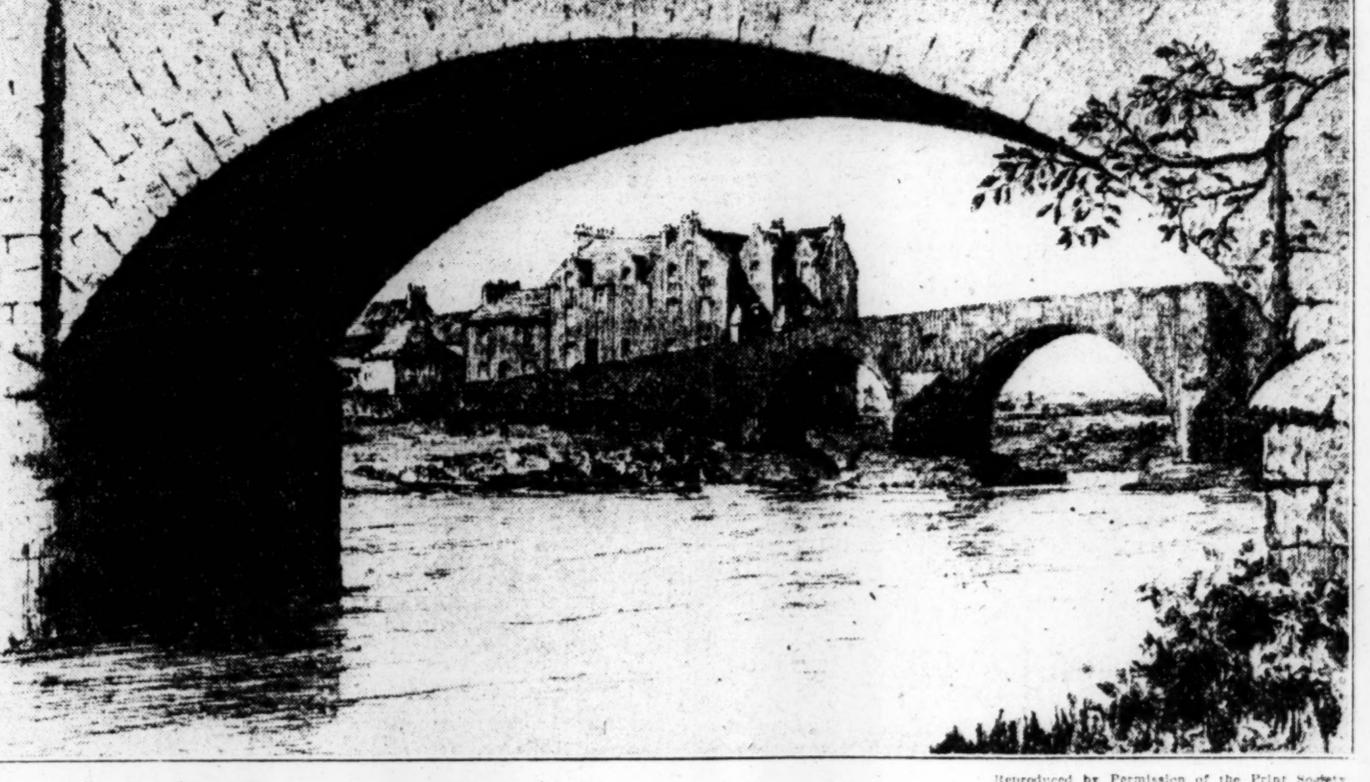
It more than passes the delicate test of craftsmanship and technique. Notice the skilled display of both, for instance, in the differentiation between the water and sky, a thing accomplished with a few strokes of the

etching needle, and yet not only the texture but the color is different.

Note the composition, the well-chosen viewpoint; the care with which the massive span of the foreground is drawn and the clever, perspective drawing of the background, all joining with the historical associations

that are forced upon us to make a vision of the past through the present that we should hesitate to label with the insufficient title, "A Symphony in Grey."

More Than a Symphony



Reproduced by Permission of the Print Society

Old Stirling Bridge. From an Etching by Wilfred C. Appleby

The Orange Flower Recolté

Below the steep terrace where the vegetables grow, the sweet peas seem the atmosphere that belongs to my little red-roofed study. Early blossoms shadow the Madonna lilies not yet in bloom. The meadows below are watered by the gentle canal meandering through the pine-woods where the wild lavender will ripen in the hot days of August. The Grasse mountains are still blue, only the highest tips of the Italian Alps have already seen the sun. We are early, but the bees are before us. A vibrant mass of sound encircles and enfolds the orange trees. The entire terrace is obsessed with sound. Our voices seem lost in disharmony in vain may the high cabbages entice the bees; in vain the ripe apple blossom on the loquat fruit attract. Here among the orange trees is the bees' heaven; here their Elysian fields.

The ladders placed, the great sheets stretched below to catch the falling blossoms—our work begins.

Each separate tree has character. Some bear great wax-like blossoms, opaque and sparse; others, frail, transparent flowers whose sun-tired petals fall at the lightest touch.

These bear more copiously, but weigh lighter in the balance. These, too, the bees prefer. Some trees are cross and callous and bear thorns; not all their fault, for we prune them too leisurely in the autumn, and dry hard wood is found among their leaves. . . . The blossoms fall into the sheets below, a continuous fragrant white shower. . . . We dip the baskets in water and place them in the cool old stone cellars. After nine o'clock a breeze floods over the olive trees, straight up from the plains of the sea which lie below to the south; the Mediterranean blue, seen in azulejo pools and patches through the pine and olives.

All through the day the picking continues; sometimes the trees are gently shaken, when the blossom has been caught and detained in flight by the leaves. This tree is abundant and yields twenty kilos—another only four kilos.

In the evening the baskets are carried to the receiving depot, a tall, wide-doored stone hut. The road that leads us there is one continuous dream of perfume.

At the factory at Grasse each blossom will be flung gently upon flat squares, laid in green sand until it dries; but the scent will be caught and held in that wax and stored, and months later, when melted, the essential thing will be still there, the sweet strong essence which may then be distilled.

In the waxy tablets is preserved for more than a short time, the story of the orange flower: first the labouring of the ground, the watering, the manuring, the pruning, the thinning of the leaves; and lastly, the labour of the gathering. Here unseen in these wax tablets lie the commandments of nature, working for perpetuity.

The unthinking, tired peasants, priests of this strange rite, carrying or carting fragrant bales or baskets of blossom, form a fresco picture along the Route du Moulin.

The blossom is weighed in huge brass measures and a receipt is given. This year the perfumers will pay very little. After the war the price was high—very high—perhaps thirty francs a kilo—now it will be five francs.

Happy the family who may culti-

cate their own blossoms and work their own terraces.—René Juta, in "Cannes and the Hills."

The Desert Outpost

Friend of the wilderness uncrowned you stand. Forgotten, unassailed, old and alone! Athwart your walls the passing years have sown the seasons' tempests with relentless hand. No pigmy seeks your door, only the sand. Has drifted to the weeds and cactus, grown By your historic mound of crumbling stone. That once stood guard over an unnamed land.

Brave Sentry, rest. There is no foe to warn.

Your watch is done. Far from the strident hum Of worldly tumult, lulled by the endless song.

Of singing winds, that sweep across the dumb Unfruitful sands—sleep, faithful one; the long Dark frontier night is past and day has come.

Sarah Wilson Middleton.

Palenque, a Buried City

The very word Yucatan breathes of mystery and is pregnant with the glamour of the unknown. For it conjures up sunbaked plains and tangled forests, and hidden away in unexplored corners whole cities, thousands of years old, perhaps, now in eloquent ruin. Set amidst temples to the Sun-god, rich in adornment and built long before the birth of Christ, stand today, defying time, the handiwork of a race that in civilization was far in advance of many European peoples of that same period.

These first inhabitants of the peninsula of Yucatan, the Maya-Quiché, are shrouded in deep mystery; and this is added to by the fact that they were wholly unlike any other race on the two American continents and must, therefore, have had a different origin. The earliest more or less definite knowledge that exists regarding them is that about 500 B. C.—perhaps earlier, perhaps later—they were established in the valley of the Usumacinta River, in southern Mexico and Guatemala, and that the date when they had reached a stage of civilization that is truly remarkable. Still standing as monuments to their architectural ability are the ruins of their principal cities of that remote time: Palenque, Ocosingo, Quirigua, Copan.

Palenque, in present-day Chiapas, supposedly founded by Yotan, is among the oldest of all existing Maya-Quiché ruins, and from the magnificence of its palaces and temples and the vast extent of the city, it is believed to have been the capital of the great Maya-Quiché empire. Its ancient name is unknown; perhaps it was Huehuetza; it was called Palenque by its Spanish discoverers because the nearest Indian village had that name. For untold centuries after the Mayas deserted this center of their culture, with its palaces of stone and stucco, wondrously carved, skillfully painted and covered with elaborate inscriptions, the ruins of this immense city lay buried, undreamed of, in the dense tropical forests. Trees of gigantic size have grown up in the buildings; the strangling vegetation of centuries has buried all but a few of the temples and palaces.

Palenque remained unknown until 1750 when some Spaniards, interested in tales told them by the Indians of a place they called Houses of Stone, cut their way with swords and machetes through the dense vegetation and came upon a huge building, standing upon a terraced pyramid forty feet high. This undoubtedly

was a temple, more than two hundred feet long, and facing the east.

* * * * *

The real traditional Highland inheritance is kind of jew's-harp; the pipes were introduced later, and it was only in the eighteenth century that Scottish dance music was rendered on the violin by Nell Gow and his school, many of whom also composed.

Old Lament, Reels, Strathspeys, etc., exist in profusion; many of the finest, especially the frequently very passionate and beautiful Laments, were very probably originally vocal, but the quick dances, both Scottish and Irish, that are virtually exclusively based on the Euphyllion from the Theotetus inclusive, which last dialogue, I venture to think, would have been better omitted, as it was totally impossible I should understand it. But my father, in all his teaching, demanded of me not only the utmost that I could do, but much that I could by no possibility have done. What he was himself willing to undergo for the sake of my instruction may be judged from the fact that I went through the whole process of preparing my Greek lessons in the Latin room, and at the same table at which he was writing and reading. In those days Greek and English lexicons were not, and I could make no more use of a Greek and Latin lexicon than could be made without having yet begun to learn Latin. I was forced to have recourse to him for the meaning of every word which I did not know. This incessant interruption, he—one of the most impatient of men, submitted to, and wrote under that interruption several volumes of his History and all else that he had to write during those years. From the Autobiography of John Stuart Mill.

* * * * *

The real traditional Highland inheritance is kind of jew's-harp; the pipes were introduced later, and it was only in the eighteenth century that Scottish dance music was rendered on the violin by Nell Gow and his school, many of whom also composed.

Old Lament, Reels, Strathspeys, etc., exist in profusion; many of the finest, especially the frequently very passionate and beautiful Laments, were very probably originally vocal, but the quick dances, both Scottish and Irish, that are virtually exclusively based on the Euphyllion from the Theotetus inclusive, which last dialogue, I venture to think, would have been better omitted, as it was totally impossible I should understand it. But my father, in all his teaching, demanded of me not only the utmost that I could do, but much that I could by no possibility have done. What he was himself willing to undergo for the sake of my instruction may be judged from the fact that I went through the whole process of preparing my Greek lessons in the Latin room, and at the same table at which he was writing and reading. In those days Greek and English lexicons were not, and I could make no more use of a Greek and Latin lexicon than could be made without having yet begun to learn Latin. I was forced to have recourse to him for the meaning of every word which I did not know. This incessant interruption, he—one of the most impatient of men, submitted to, and wrote under that interruption several volumes of his History and all else that he had to write during those years. From the Autobiography of John Stuart Mill.

* * * * *

The real traditional Highland inheritance is kind of jew's-harp; the pipes were introduced later, and it was only in the eighteenth century that Scottish dance music was rendered on the violin by Nell Gow and his school, many of whom also composed.

Old Lament, Reels, Strathspeys, etc., exist in profusion; many of the finest, especially the frequently very passionate and beautiful Laments, were very probably originally vocal, but the quick dances, both Scottish and Irish, that are virtually exclusively based on the Euphyllion from the Theotetus inclusive, which last dialogue, I venture to think, would have been better omitted, as it was totally impossible I should understand it. But my father, in all his teaching, demanded of me not only the utmost that I could do, but much that I could by no possibility have done. What he was himself willing to undergo for the sake of my instruction may be judged from the fact that I went through the whole process of preparing my Greek lessons in the Latin room, and at the same table at which he was writing and reading. In those days Greek and English lexicons were not, and I could make no more use of a Greek and Latin lexicon than could be made without having yet begun to learn Latin. I was forced to have recourse to him for the meaning of every word which I did not know. This incessant interruption, he—one of the most impatient of men, submitted to, and wrote under that interruption several volumes of his History and all else that he had to write during those years. From the Autobiography of John Stuart Mill.

* * * * *

The real traditional Highland inheritance is kind of jew's-harp; the pipes were introduced later, and it was only in the eighteenth century that Scottish dance music was rendered on the violin by Nell Gow and his school, many of whom also composed.

Old Lament, Reels, Strathspeys, etc., exist in profusion; many of the finest, especially the frequently very passionate and beautiful Laments, were very probably originally vocal, but the quick dances, both Scottish and Irish, that are virtually exclusively based on the Euphyllion from the Theotetus inclusive, which last dialogue, I venture to think, would have been better omitted, as it was totally impossible I should understand it. But my father, in all his teaching, demanded of me not only the utmost that I could do, but much that I could by no possibility have done. What he was himself willing to undergo for the sake of my instruction may be judged from the fact that I went through the whole process of preparing my Greek lessons in the Latin room, and at the same table at which he was writing and reading. In those days Greek and English lexicons were not, and I could make no more use of a Greek and Latin lexicon than could be made without having yet begun to learn Latin. I was forced to have recourse to him for the meaning of every word which I did not know. This incessant interruption, he—one of the most impatient of men, submitted to, and wrote under that interruption several volumes of his History and all else that he had to write during those years. From the Autobiography of John Stuart Mill.

* * * * *

The real traditional Highland inheritance is kind of jew's-harp; the pipes were introduced later, and it was only in the eighteenth century that Scottish dance music was rendered on the violin by Nell Gow and his school, many of whom also composed.

Old Lament, Reels, Strathspeys, etc., exist in profusion; many of the finest, especially the frequently very passionate and beautiful Laments, were very probably originally vocal, but the quick dances, both Scottish and Irish, that are virtually exclusively based on the Euphyllion from the Theotetus inclusive, which last dialogue, I venture to think, would have been better omitted, as it was totally impossible I should understand it. But my father, in all his teaching, demanded of me not only the utmost that I could do, but much that I could by no possibility have done. What he was himself willing to undergo for the sake of my instruction may be judged from the fact that I went through the whole process of preparing my Greek lessons in the Latin room, and at

RAILS TO BE FREE FROM POLITICS

New South Wales Commission Recommends Complete Absence of Control

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 19 (Special Correspondence)—The terms of reference to the Royal Commission provided that the commission should inquire into the management, equipment, and general working, including the finance, administration, and control and economy of the railway and tramway services in New South Wales, and more particularly into the organization and running of the passenger and goods traffic, matters appertaining to the organization and conduct of the mechanical section of the system, and matters relating to the construction, renewal, and maintenance of the permanent way.

Drastic changes in regard to the future control and administration of the railways system are recommended by the Royal Commission, to the effect that the Railway Act be amended in the direction of placing the railways in the hands of a board with complete freedom from political control; that the commissioners be given power to control their own finances; that the decentralization of railway management is desirable; and that there should be an elimination of the present yearly budget, as far as the railways were concerned.

The Royal Commission, it is understood, was particularly impressed with the suggestions that had been put forward by the New South Wales Chamber of Commerce. Dealing with the financial aspect of the railways, the Chamber considered that the management of the system did not give the commissioners the effective control of the railways which they should have.

It was considered desirable that the state debt incurred on behalf of the railways should be allocated as the capital of the railways, and separate stock, guaranteed by the State, should be issued. All money raised for railway purposes should be by railway bonds guaranteed by the State. The commissioners should provide primarily for a return on the capital, so as to cover the interest chargeable on the bonds of the railways, and at the same time provide money for improvements and depreciation, and to a certain extent future extensions and improvements.

The Minister for Railways has for some time past had a draft bill ready for the amendment of the Railway Act, but its introduction to Parliament has been deferred pending the finding of the Royal Commission. It is probable that a number of the recommendations will be embodied in that bill.

PRICE OF WHEAT RISES IN WINNIPEG MARKET

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 16 (Special Correspondence)—With the exportable wheat surplus of the world reaching an estimated aggregate of only 700,000,000 bushels, to supply a demand of not less than 750,000,000, the price of wheat on the Winnipeg grain exchange has been rising steadily in the past few days. Recently May wheat closed at \$1.66, the high point reached during the day being \$1.68, while the close on the previous day was \$1.62. November wheat closed at \$1.67. The high point of the day was \$1.69.

The rise followed an announcement by the Canadian Government that the total yield in Western Canada would be 245,306,000 bushels, which is 23,871,000 bushels less than the Government estimate of Sept. 10. News from the Argentine and Australia is also to the effect that there is a reduced grain yield in those two countries.

PRESBYTERIAN VOTE ON UNION

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 18 (Special Correspondence)—An almost unanimous vote in favor of church union was recorded by the members of the Presbyterian synod of Manitoba at its meeting in Winnipeg. The actual vote was 97 to 6. The report of the co-operative committee showed that during the year 12 new union churches had been assisted in organizing. There are now 82 united churches in the synod area, and 70 mission areas have been divided among the denominations which have united, thus practically eliminating overlapping.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ASSEMBLY SEEKS ABOLITION OF COUNCIL

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., Oct. 19 (Special Correspondence)—The parliamentary position in this State is uniquely interesting in Australia. A Labor Government is in office, with a large majority in the House of Assembly (the lower chamber), but the Liberals have a majority in the Legislative Council (the upper house), and so maintain an effective control of legislation. A crisis appears to be approaching through the action of the council in consistently defeating bills put up by the Labor Party in the other house.

The Leader of the Opposition reminded the Government that insurance was a highly technical business, and that already state concerns in Australia had resulted in very substantial losses.

The bills which the Government has introduced to make certain amendments to the Constitution they consider necessary to remedy evils which have crept into the political system in South Australia. The object of adult suffrage for the Legislative Council is, admittedly, with the ultimate idea of abolishing that house, which is regarded by the Labor Party as simply an obstructionist chamber to democratic and progressive legislation.

The view of the Liberal Party is that the whole intent of these Constitution bills is to give dominant representation in Parliament to the Labor Party, to ignore the large and important industries associated with the land—the backbone of all prosperity—and to make mischievous inroads into the business of the capitalists.

The feeling of the Labor Party toward the conferring of honors is so strong that one of its members urged that titles should be abolished

Lady Poynter Tells of Bateman's, Rudyard Kipling's Country House

A SMALL, slim, paper-covered volume of verse sold recently for \$2.00. It is called "Sherlock Lyras," and contained Kipling's boyhood poems printed by his parents in Lahore in 1881 for private circulation only. One of the few copies extant is owned by Sir Hugh Poynter, a first cousin of Rudyard Kipling. Sir Hugh and Lady Poynter, who have made their home in Toronto for the last three years, spoke recently in the Town Hall, New York, before the League of Political Education.

The poems vary greatly, from rhymes of immature type to the more thoughtful efforts of Kipling's early teens. Several are in the swinging豪放的 style of his later poems, and are artistic of this poet. All are pleasant for terse vigor of expression.

Lady Poynter, through whose kindness the treasured little volume was available for inspection, is herself a writer of distinction. So charmingly written are her two travel books, "Around the Shores of Asia" and "When Turkey Was Turkey," that Sir Edward Pears compared her literary style to that of Lady Mary Montague. She was born in early Augustus 1860 in Windsor, N. H., where among her early friends were Edmund Clarence Stedman and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Henry Stoddard. She met her husband in Constantinople when he was an official of the Ottoman Public Debt, and she was living with Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Dickinson, near relatives by whom she was adopted when a child. Mr. Dickinson was for some years American Consul-General to Turkey. By her marriage Lady Poynter became a member of a most gifted and unusual family.

Her husband's mother was one of five talented daughters of Rev. George Macdonald, a Wesleyan clergyman living in England and descended from the Macdonalds of the Isles. A second daughter was the wife of Sir Edward Burne-Jones. A third married the artist, John Lockwood Kipling, and became the mother of Rudyard. The fourth daughter married Alfred Baldwin, and gave to Great Britain its recent Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin. The fifth daughter, who is equally talented, did not marry.

Few women have had a more interesting life, or had more striking experience, than Lady Poynter. Fascinating are her stories of Constantinople—that city of drama and color—where she lived during times of peace and the stormy days of revolution and strife. Sandwiched in between their kaleidoscopic life in the City of a Thousand Minarets were long visits to England, spent with Sir Edward Poynter, who for many years was the director of the National Gallery and president of the Royal Academy. This unfolded to them in their early married life a succession of notable events in the world of art, literature, natural science and society, and pleasant visits to country homes.

A Visit to Bateman's

To hear Lady Poynter tell of Bateman's, Kipling's Elizabethan country home, and of the homes of other persons outstanding in art and literature, is to be entertained by the lives of many interesting men and women who bear well-known names.

Of a visit to Rudyard Kipling, Lady Poynter gave the following account: "On our arrival, we were met at the station by a noiseless car, which carried us swiftly to Bateman's. The house, which dates from Queen Elizabeth's reign, is solidly built of square blue-gray stones overgrown with roses and creepers, and has many rooms and a large irregular roof. Over the entrance is carved Anne, 1634, although a large part of the building is much older. It is now 21 years since the Kiplings bought Bateman's. While its exterior has been left unchanged, the interior has been made fit modern ideas of comfort.

"Our cousin is a wonderful host. The last time we visited him had been just before we set out for Toronto. With great pride he showed me again the garden, and the quaint house, formed of used for brewing, and a stable converted into a guest cottage. The chickens, cows, and calves and a pig were duly presented. Seeing an inquisitive-looking robin eyeing us, Cousin Ruddy remarked gravely, 'There is very little a robin doesn't know. One often comes into my library when I am writing, and even perches on the inkstand and looks into the inkpot to see if he can find what I am thinking about.'

"As we walked about, it was the same friendly, cousinly, kindly Ruddy

as of yore, quoting apt verses of poetry, making keen observations and being invariably unselfish and thoughtful.

"Tea in the great hall at Bateman's—always a delightful interlude in the day—was invariably attended by friends from the neighborhood. To see the crackling log fire, reflected on the old oak paneling, the dark oak settles running the length of the hall, the great rafters above dark with age, and the happy, animated group, to hear their interesting talk, was to worth the very essence of English country life."

"Ruddy says we all leave an atmosphere where we live, and Bateman's replete with historic associations and the lives of many past and gone generations, is full of memories, and has an atmosphere that is pleasant and not depressing."

How Kipling got his Christian name, Lady Poynter explains as follows: "To Mrs. Alfred Baldwin, his aunt, was given the naming of the Kiplings' firstborn child. So she chose Rudyard, because it was Lake Rudyard in England that Mr. Lockwood Kipling had wood and water with his wife."

In Sir Edward's Garden

Speaking of their summer spent in Kensington, Lady Poynter says: "There were few pleasanter gardens in London than the one Sir Edward made a hobby of. With its rose bower, flowers, trees and darksome pool—the retreat of birds—it seemed far removed from the noise and clamor of a noisy city. Here was played in ancient and honorable games of bowls the players being often a number of elderly academics. Sir Philip Burne-Jones, who inherits his father's gift for drawing, used to make little sketches of the dear old guests. But the odd thing was that while each subject thought it was excellent of the others, none quite approved of the drawing of himself."

"My father-in-law had some interesting neighbors. One was Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale. Her daughter now owns the place. Poetry was represented in the person of Jean Ingelow on the other side. Just around the corner in Melbury Road, lived a very beautiful Miss Lind, and across the way is Holland House, set in its leafy park, the home of the Dowager Lady Rochester. She was a garden enthusiast too, and some of the most beautiful flower shows in London were held in her grounds."

Barrie's Balloon Woman

On a recent visit to London, Lady Poynter met the old lady who sells balloons on the entrance to Kensington Gardens, to the great delight of the children. She said to Lady Poynter, "I am the old woman Barrie told the world about in 'Peter Pan,' who was nearly carried off by her balloons. Maggie Leary, the old apple woman, who sold apples for forty years by this gate, had to catch me by the handle of her umbrella, or I should have blown away. Lots of people have taken my photo, and one man paid me half a crown for it. This has been the worst year I've had, but things are picking up." Maggie was paid for 40 years, and I've been here for 19. Evidently she is a qualified celebrity, for she asked, "When will you come back and photograph me?"

In 1916 and 1917 Lady Poynter was a war worker in England. Then came two years in Paris. Here the cosmopolitan society in which they moved met together in several notable salons. One was presided over by Madame Georges Sand's granddaughter, Madame Lauth-Sand, and another by Madame Duclaux, both women of outstanding personality.

Principality of Monaco

Monte-Carlo

HOTEL DE RUSSIE
Facing the Gardens
All Comforts
BED AND BREAKFAST ONLY
SWISS MANAGEMENT

GERMANY

BERLIN—Charlottenburg

TO LET
Schillerstrasse 110, Berlin-Kreuzberg, recently 500 seats, well equipped, well qualified for lectures, concerts, etc. To inquire of FRIEDRICH PREIFER, 16 Lautzberger Strasse, Berlin-Wilmersdorf. Telephone Pfalzburg 1351.

ITALY

Florence

Eyre & Evers
BANKER
LAND HOUSE & ESTATE AGENTS
J. H. GRIERSON
LUXURIOUS AUTOS & CHARABANS
FOR HIRE
UNIVERSAL AGENTS
General Information Bureau
1 Langham Place, London

BERLIN—Charlottenburg

TO LET
Schillerstrasse 110, Berlin-Kreuzberg, recently 500 seats, well equipped, well qualified for lectures, concerts, etc. To inquire of FRIEDRICH PREIFER, 16 Lautzberger Strasse, Berlin-Wilmersdorf. Telephone Pfalzburg 1351.

FRANCE

NICE (French Riviera)

FRANCE NICE
18 Avenue de la Promenade des Anglais, Nice, France.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

FRANCE NICE
(French Riviera)

FRANCE NICE
18 Avenue de la Promenade des Anglais, Nice, France.

ADVERTISEMENTS BY COUNTRIES AND CITIES

FRANCE

Beaulieu-Sur-Mer

Open 1st October to End of June
HOTEL PENSION DU LONDRES
Family House
Large Garden.

Menton

Hotel Britannia & Beau-Site
Facing sea on beautiful Garonne Bay; sunny, bright, airy, comfortable lounge, central heating throughout.
ENGLISH MANAGEMENT

Victoria Park Tea Rooms
Ave. Boyer
Tea served 1 minute from Casino
Catering for Private Parties

Nice

PROTESTANT family will receive paying guests in villa with all comforts.

PENSION LA ROSERAIE
18 Avenue Mirabeau
New

PARIS

INFORMATION & SERVICE
BUREAU
ACCOMMODATIONS & SCHOOLS
PENSION & HOTELS
PROFESSIONAL SHOPPING
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MME. WEBER-ROBERT
18 Rue de l'Amiral, Paris, France

FATIGUERES

May find excellent accommodation all year round in beautiful villa on St. Cloud Park; 10 minutes from Paris. Piano taught. MADAME ANTOINE, 10 Rue des Graviers, Chatelet, Paris.

HOTEL CHOMEL

15 Rue Chomel (Near the Bon Marché). Running water, hot and cold, central heating. Tel. Segur 55-32.

Printing and Stationery

HERBERT L. CLARKE

338 Rue ST. HONORE, PARIS

Tel. Central 26-82.

MAISON RUFFIE

11 Rue Saint-Augustin, Paris, France

FRANCO-AMERICAN HOUSE

18 Rue de la Paix, Paris, France

CHOCOLATE, LUNCHEONS, TEAS

8 Rue de la Madeleine, Paris

BEAUTIFUL

hand-made underclothes and lace; fashionable dresses and coats direct from Paris. Tailored suits, hats, etc. Tailored on demand. Mlle. SAURIN

FRENCH LADY

Will receive a few paying guests in her comfortable house, all comfort, French cooking.

MADAME ALAVOINE, 16 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

LEATHER TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX

SADDLES & HARNESS, 511 kinds, leather articles.

AGE, SCHUTZ, 34 Rue Cambon, Paris

FRYM'S MILK CHOCOLATE

Arrestingly delicious and nutritious.

W.H. LOGAN

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY

Specializing in collections and commercial

litigation.

JOHN H. LOGAN

120 Queen Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

DRUGGIST

120 Queen Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

DR

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Little doubt remains that at the coming short session of the United States Congress, which convenes on the first day of December, discussion of the World Court plan and the proposed acceptance thereof by Washington will be resumed. With the advancement of William E. Borah to the chairmanship of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, it appears that there will be sharp division, in the committee as well as on the floor of the Senate, upon the question of ways and means. That there will be more united sentiment toward full participation by the United States in the deliberations of the Court seems certain. The point of difference, if Senator Borah has been correctly quoted, will be as to the legal safeguards which should be provided in giving to the tribunal the status of a court of law.

It is interesting, in this connection, to consider just what the office of this tribunal should properly be. Evidently under the so-called Hughes plan, which Senator Borah intimates contemplates a purely political organization, the Court would become an arbitral body to which, by agreement, the differences arising between the peoples of different nations might be referred for settlement, it being agreed that the litigants, if so they might be called, would abide by whatever decision was rendered. This, apparently, is the American, as well as the English, idea of arbitration as applied to commercial and industrial disputes and the method adopted of adjusting them. There is no written code of laws governing such a tribunal's procedure, neither has the court been empowered to compel, by force or otherwise, the acceptance of its decrees. The theory of arbitration is that the opposing parties, both or all, realize that they are bound, morally and legally, after agreeing to submit their differences to the court or commission, to abide by its decisions. If force is to be required to compel the defeated or disappointed party to submit to the judgment of such a tribunal, little if anything will have been gained by arbitration.

Senator Borah is quoted as urging, by the negotiation of treaties among the nations, the adoption of a written code of international law. He proposes the calling, by the President of the United States, of a conference to draft and settle such a code. Theoretically, perhaps, the adoption, formally through the signing of treaties, of such a written code, might promise a happy solution of the problem. But it has not always appeared that written pledges are more binding than unwritten codes. In the final analysis there can be no guarantee of continued world peace until the people, or a great majority of them, learn the futility of attempting, by force of arms, that arbitration which can come only through reason and unselfish surrender. Treaties and pledges, it has been shown, become mere scraps of paper when selfishness and greed govern. One wonders if any human code could be written that would give them greater force or more binding power than is given to an unwritten code by a right perception of the obligations imposed by that common brotherhood which men are more ready than ever before to acknowledge.

Sympathetic friends in New York are seeking, through an effort to arouse public sentiment in the United States, to bring relief, not in dollars or in clothing and food merely, but by expatriation, to thousands of Jewish refugees from eastern Europe who are anxious to reach America. Temporary provision is being made for them through the generous contributions of kindly disposed individuals in the United States, but the chief effort is to make possible their entry into the States by special enactment, if necessary, which would make sufficiently elastic the terms of the immigration law to allow a ruling favorable to them.

The story of the suffering and misery of these unhappy people is well known. It has been told and rehearsed many times since the World War, and even before. In the countries where they have lived they have been made the long-suffering victims of wars, massacres and pogroms. Their only hope has been that the door of opportunity, which they have envisioned as some open American port, might some day swing back for them. With the passage of the original immigration law they did not lose hope. Surely sometime and in some way, they believed, would come to them the realization of their fondest dream. But when, a few months ago, these restrictions were tightened by a lessening of the quotas, almost their last hope vanished. Now, according to estimates recently made, 50,000 of these unhappy men, women and children await the next chapter in their book of bitter experiences.

Who is ready to answer their plea indifferently or carelessly? Are the American people willing to decide that they will turn unhearing ears against the plea for friendly aid, or unseeing eyes upon their outstretched hands?

Their plight is as serious as that of human beings ever has been or ever will be. Destruction awaits them; their sole recourse being that assistance which only America and Americans seem able to extend. Those who are pleading for them do not ask that the laws of their country be broken or disregarded. What they do insist is that Congress, by joint resolution, provide at least that the thousands of passports already issued to these refugees, and upon which the seal of the Government has been affixed in affirmation of its implied promise, be recognized and honored.

Denied this seemingly just measure of relief, steps must be taken, it is declared, to establish these people in some other country where the laws are less strict. But they are not yet will-

ing to believe that America has so strongly barred the door of hope and opportunity as to make impossible the extension of necessary relief to those who, relying upon what they have believed to be a sacred promise, have staked their last dollar hoping to better themselves.

Those governors of several of the states who took part in the conference held at Jacksonville, Fla., and proceeded thence on a cruise on St. John's River, have made it apparent that they realize the necessity, if their future meetings are to induce a fuller attendance, of providing a somewhat more comprehensive program than has heretofore been offered. The opportunity which these gatherings offer for an intimate and intelligent discussion of governmental problems has been realized by all concerned. And yet, from the admission made, it seems to be conceded that those responsible for the success of the conferences have not always availed themselves of the privilege.

But it seems, however, that two of the visiting governors did inject into the Jacksonville meeting something of interest to all the states of the Union and something, as well, which might serve as the chief topic for discussion at the next conference, wherever it may be held. These speakers were Governor Cox of Massachusetts, and Governor Branch of Indiana. The subject was traffic regulation, with special reference to the hazard of the open grade crossing and the irresponsible drunken drivers of automobiles on streets and country highways. That, surely, is a subject that deeply concerns not only the governors, but all the people of the states represented. In its discussion the chief executives of every state might well take part.

The Governor of Massachusetts discussed, in the main, the responsibility of the individual operators of motor vehicles, and the means which he believed should be adopted to protect the public against the dangers of the careless or wanton use of such vehicles. He offered for consideration a bill which he says is to come before the Legislature of his State at its next session. This proposed measure, among other things, provides that no car shall be registered until the applicant has taken out a liability policy with \$5000 and \$10,000 limits for personal injury and fatal accidents, and \$1000 for property damage arising from such ownership, operation, maintenance or use of the automobile upon the highways of the State, or that in lieu thereof the licensee has filed a bond, duly approved, providing for the satisfaction of all damages resulting from such use. Provision is also made for a cash deposit which shall be forfeited upon a proper showing of liability.

Governor Cox explained that the bill was drawn with a desire to do justice to the public and to the owners of cars because, he declared, the great majority of accidents are traceable to financial irresponsibility or drunken drivers.

Governor Branch directed his discussion chiefly to the menace of the open or unprotected grade crossings. This, he believed, was secondary only to the hazard emphasized by Governor Cox. He intimated that it might be decided to submit to the Legislature of Indiana a measure giving to the Public Service Commission authority to designate certain grade crossings as dangerous. At such crossings all vehicular traffic would be required to stop, just as now it is halted at what, facetiously or carelessly, have been referred to as "artillery" highways in some of those cities that have adopted a rigid zoning system of traffic regulation.

No single state has solved this vital problem satisfactorily to itself. Some have made greater progress than others, and it would be well for all to have the benefit of the experiences of the few. Logically the solution must be through the intelligent co-operation of all the states. First there should be, possibly along the lines proposed by the governors of Massachusetts and Indiana, strict regulation, enforced by adequate penalties. Next there must, or should be, uniformity. This will place upon every driver the burden of observing, wherever he may be, a known code, regarding which he will not be permitted to plead ignorance.

Still the alchemist dreams. Again he has aroused himself from his pleasant musings to announce that the great secret by which dross is to be transmuted into gold has at last been found. By some comparatively simple process, made possible by research and discovery along different lines, he claims that the centuries-old quest has ended. Still there appears that disappointing hiatus between anticipation and realization, between promise and performance, which has been found in human experience since the world began. So it is that the dross still remains dross, and gold, as of yore, must be searched for and dug from the places where it was hidden away, uncounted millions of years ago.

How vain, indeed, is the search, even if, by some undiscovered process, it should be found possible to change quicksilver, as is now proposed, or iron, or stone, into gold. Immediately, should that transmutation be practical, gold thus manufactured would be little more valuable than the grosser substances from which it was made. Gold is valuable now, just as are diamonds and other precious stones, intrinsically or fictitiously, according to their abundance or their scarcity. Upon that theory, if it is a correct one, iron, if as scarce as gold, would be as valuable as gold; whereas gold, if it were as plentiful as iron, would be as cheap as iron. It might be shown that iron and its products are, from a practical standpoint, more valuable even now than gold, and that granite and limestone rock are more indispensable than diamonds or pearls.

No one would willingly disillusion the alchemist. If he finds pleasure and satisfaction in his dream, let him dream on. But when he has solved the great secret he perhaps will find that he has gained nothing by his pains except the satisfaction of having proved his prowess. Modern invention has supplied the

experimenters with new tools and new toys with which to play about. These must be tried and tested. It has been found possible, according to recently published accounts, to exert a fusing heat supplied by a current of 170 volts to the processes employed by the experimenters, which can be used in conjunction with the apparatus known as the quartz lamp. Thus far have the alchemists proceeded in equipping their experimental laboratory. In the meantime, mining experts who claim some knowledge of mineralogy and chemistry come forward with the discouraging announcement that transmutation might be possible were means discovered to direct into the retorts an electrical current of 3,000,000 volts. The gap between 170 and 3,000,000 is so great as to be both disquieting and disconcerting.

Anyone who has the great issue of Anglo-American friendship at heart must feel keen enthusiasm for the plan originated by Mrs. Florence Aten of New York in the effort to enlist the interest of the school children of Britain and the United States in this direction. For, as Mrs. Aten urges, without any

The Potential Peacemakers of the World

question whatever, these children are the potential peacemakers of the world. Anything, therefore, that is done to arouse their activities for the attainment of this much to be desired understanding between the two great English-speaking peoples is helping appreciably toward the state of "on earth peace, good will toward men."

The plan, in brief, is the encouragement of many youthful compositions on the subject of a closer Christian fellowship between the two nations. Pupils at the present time are at work on the theme, "The Benefit to Christian Civilization From Complete Understanding and Friendly Relationship Between the United States of America and the British Empire." In this connection Mrs. Aten has presented a number of David Brooks Prize Essay cups, and already there are ten schools in America which have enrolled for the yearly contest. Also applications which are now under consideration have been received from ten more, and another large group, including a number of public schools, have shown considerable interest. Moreover, five English schools are in touch with Mrs. Aten in this connection, and one of them, which is attended by girls, has already affiliated itself with the movement.

That the plan is practical is shown by the endorsement it has received from many eminent sources. For instance, Dr. M. A. Abbott, head master of a school at Lawrenceville, N. J., has written Mrs. Aten to the effect that he is taking a tremendous interest in it, and adding that he thinks it will have a far-reaching and beneficial effect. The student who distinguished himself in the essay contest last year based his argument on the co-operation which Great Britain had shown toward America in extending the three-mile limit to twelve miles to aid the latter country in its fight against liquor. His essay was only a short one, but it included this estimable sentiment as its concluding paragraph:

Thus by simply coming to an understanding with Great Britain, the United States is able to cope more easily with the prohibition problem. This is only an example of what could be done. A complete understanding between the two nations could bring about more efficient and concerted action against lawbreakers of both countries.

Editorial Notes

An editorial in the Boston Herald, entitled "Bus," discusses at some length the question of abbreviations and their employment in common speech, together with the influence of usage on the adoption of words into a language. It reads in part: "The question is not new, but merely of new application, on account of the general acceptance of the last syllable of 'omnibus' in place of the whole word. Our nice writers and talkers are reconciled to 'bus.' It seems pedantic to speak of 'taking an omnibus.'" All of which is perfectly true. The writer, however, forgot the story which was published some years ago in Punch, or the London Charivari, and which revolved around two cockneys who were talking over some problems of the English language. One of them spoke of "hominibus" in the course of the discussion. "Gaw'n," said his companion, "That ain't proper. Didn't ye know that the right word is 'hombini'?"

Once more, as the holiday season approaches, comes the perfectly proper request from the Postmaster-General of the United States that the patrons of the post office do their best to mail their packages early. It is no unreasonable request which is made at this time. The task which is successfully undertaken by the post office each year during the December holiday season is a stupendous one. Figures hardly convey any idea of the immensity of the whole problem. But it is sufficient to recall that literally millions of packages are delivered rapidly and accurately. Such a feat is cause for congratulation, in itself. The few mistakes which are made are as nothing when compared with the results attained. But a little foresight on the part of the mailing public would largely prevent many of even these few mistakes.

Although one is more than willing to give credit where credit is due, the declaration by Congressman John Philip Hill of Baltimore, that the Anti-Saloon League is now on the defensive, fails to strike a responsive chord. Despite the fact that an unimportant decision was rendered in his favor recently, the prohibitionists of the United States, who have been for so long brick by brick building up their present well-founded structure, are not going to spend any sleepless nights because of his alleged "triumph." And when it comes to the "Dry's Worrying," as a newspaper article, in which a speech by Mr. Hill was reported, was headed the other day, this statement is true only in the sense in which the word is used in that homely but striking phrase, "We should worry."

Fifth Avenue in New York City represents so nearly the height of American achievement in architecture and the arts of merchandising. In a special gala attire was called for this week in honor of the one-hundredth anniversary of its opening as a street, there was, beyond the flying of a few flags, little perceptible change. It would have been as easy to decorate a diamond. If anything within the present range of American ability could have improved the appearance of almost any of the shops, it would have been added long ago. The decoration, already, both in the lively charm of its buildings, and the marvelous variety and richness of the wares displayed, is drawn from the ends of the earth, and assembled by masters of their arts.

The vague, elusive spell of a bazaar always lingers the way. A tour of the Avenue, to be complete, one feels, should really be accompanied by a Hindu fakir playing on his tibia. Such beaded silver, or polished rubies, or turquoise set in exotic gold, should not be left to come before the vision unaccompanied. To gaze suitably before the Persian rugs, or stand only a pane of glass away from such vases of a far-off turn and color, need not be an ordeal of an Oriental strain. Windows with pale greenish light, glowing as a bonfire, others with richly furnished rooms, which might have come from palaces, and still others with rare lace and delicate gowns, which grew under patient handiwork, suggest the markets of strange lands, transported for a luncheon promenade by the magic of an entrancing tune.

The vague, elusive spell of a bazaar always lingers the way. A tour of the Avenue, to be complete, one feels, should really be accompanied by a Hindu fakir playing on his tibia. Such beaded silver, or polished rubies, or turquoise set in exotic gold, should not be left to come before the vision unaccompanied. To gaze suitably before the Persian rugs, or stand only a pane of glass away from such vases of a far-off turn and color, need not be an ordeal of an Oriental strain. Windows with pale greenish light, glowing as a bonfire, others with richly furnished rooms, which might have come from palaces, and still others with rare lace and delicate gowns, which grew under patient handiwork, suggest the markets of strange lands, transported for a luncheon promenade by the magic of an entrancing tune.

The achievement of this street as it stands today represents a fairly ordered plan. For most of its life, from the time in 1824 when three commissioners appointed by the Common Council prepared a first plan for the future growth of the city, and included on it a road leading from Washington Square to nowhere in particular, to be known as "Fifth Avenue," until about 1867, when the Fifth Avenue Association was formed to perpetuate its character, it had a growth regulated only by the needs of the city for traffic ways, and of the wealthier inhabitants for residences. These two, with the increasing help of the association, had been adequate guardians until about 1916, when the integrity of the Avenue was threatened by the inroads of the clothing manufacturer. An agreement with them, and a law restricting the uses to which buildings in the area might be put, ended that encroachment. Unsightly traffic and disturbing signs have been kept away. Now, however, a new difficulty has arisen in the growth of office buildings around the shopping district, which has made it profitable for stores with such important lists of patronage to situate and introduce their less attractive windows and merchandise methods. How long the Fifth Avenue Association will be able to preserve the present distinctive character and beauty of the street, therefore, is uncertain, but it is to that end that it is now projecting its influence.

Yet, notwithstanding that the dredging has been done from this vintage point, Fifth Avenue is truly a pleasant ride from the whole sap of American life. Not only is the purchasing power that enables such a district to exist, but also in the ideas, the artistry, and the ability that have entered into its making, has there been a rich legacy from the whole country. Evidence of this from no less a person than President Coolidge's came when he accepted the honorary chairmanship of the centenary committee.

Representing with its collection of the world's arts and treasures the realized ambitions of American merchanty to rest clear on the pinnacle of their vocation, the roots of the district extend throughout the United States and beyond. The pressure of new firms, which is steadily growing, for places close to the chosen area, as well as the movement of older firms to side streets, appears already to be broadening the shopping district. For the forces that have made Fifth Avenue are developing not merely a street but a national culture. And to that end, this great highway will have its greatest glory as a worthy contribution.

C. A. B.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London, Nov. 20
The proposed gigantic oil combine, comprising the Royal Dutch, Shell, Burmah Oil Company, and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, is now definitely off, for the British Government has decided not to sell its holdings to the Anglo-Persian. The proposal, a complete reversal of the policy advocated by the previous Conservative Administration this time last year, when all arrangements actually had been made for the sale, only to be scrapped when the Labor Government came into power last January.

The composition of the new House of Commons does not differ very materially from that of the old. The profession most largely represented is as usual that of the law—there being 78 lawyers compared with 88 in the last Parliament. Of journalists there are 22, and of teachers 14. Seventy-four members are manufacturers, 52 are merchants, while 106 are connected with trade unions, 44 being miners. The percentage of trade unionists is practically the same as before—namely, 69 against 70, a fact which would seem to indicate that there has been no further increase amongst the "intellectuals" who became prominent in the Labor Party for the first time about a year ago.

The stucco statue of Britannia, with features which tradition says were modeled after those of the wife of the famous "Barber Beaumont" whose shop was alongside, is no longer to decorate Piccadilly Circus. For a hundred years this statue has stood, trident in hand and foot at feet, on the top of the old "County Fire Office" that is being pulled down for the improvement of Regent Street. The site is one of the finest in London. It commands Lower Regent Street, and a view of the beautiful Westminster Tower among the trees of the Green Park. St. James's Palace is now hidden by other buildings on the right, but this was not always so; witness Hood's "Ode to Mr. M'Dam," which describes: "That gentle hill which goeth down from 'the County' to the Palace Gate, from Barber Beaumont to the Kings abode."

Sunlight, perhaps because recently the demand has tended to exceed the supply, is a subject of no little concern to Londoners. For some time the meteorological office has been publishing in pamphlet form statistics of temperatures, rainfall and hours of sunshine. Interest has now, however, shifted from quantity to quality, and so at Hampstead tests are made to measure the strength of the sun's rays in "ultra-violet light," the results being published in The Times every day. Another relatively new subject of inquiry is the "cooling power" of the air. This does not mean merely temperature, but the result of the effects of temperature, humidity, and air circulation. It is considered of paramount importance in questions pertaining to ventilation.

A British undergraduate has at last been found who has not been altogether discomfited in a difference of opinion with university authorities. He is a student who, with his father, has brought an action in the King's Bench Division of the High Court here against the "Master, Fellows, and Scholars" of a famous Cambridge college. The boy had been "rusticated." That is to say, the college had told him to go home for a time. Against this an appeal was lodged. King's counsel were briefed on both sides. But when the hearing was adjourned an arrangement was announced, and was approved by the court under which the boy is permitted to resume his studies next term without any imputation upon his character. At the same time, the necessary for properly constituted authority to enforce discipline fearlessly was judicially affirmed by Lord Darling. If the undergraduate on this occasion had not exactly won, therefore, he can certainly claim a draw—though whether to his own higher advantage may not be so sure.

Who would have believed that the London bridges are affected by the tides and have actually been proved to rise and fall. This is judged to be caused by the weight of water compressing the elastic foundation of the London clay. With the instruments of precision available nowadays this rise and fall has been measured and found to vary from one-eighth to three-sixteenths inch. And not only the bridges but the land on each side to a width of probably several hundred yards is affected to a degree perceptible to the instruments employed. Observations not yet concluded have been carried out in St. Paul's

Cathedral and show vertical movements of the structure as a whole. All the talk of London's bridges has brought to light the fact that from Vauxhall Bridge to the Tower Bridge only 85 feet of roadway by bridges has been added in the last 50 years, and between Westminster Bridge and the Tower Bridge only 55 feet since 1851.

Trafalgar Square is likely to undergo considerable alteration, standing below the surface, if proposals go through, which are before the Westminster City Council. Trafalgar Square from the moment under Nelson's Column to the opposite sides of Whitehall or the Admiralty Arch presents no mean crossing problem. The wayfarer must either take a circuitous route in order to get narrower crossings or take courage and make for a series of zigzag islands through the torrential traffic that sometimes seems to be flowing in all directions. The new proposal is to do away with some of these islands, so as to make wider carriageways and to make underground passages for pedestrians. The electric railway has agreed to widen its stairways to the Trafalgar Square station and to open its gates at 7 a.m. These will connect with the crossing subways. The work will also entail the diversion of a main sewer, in itself no light job.

A beacon light on a tower to be visible at night over the greater part of South London is part of a scheme for a Salvation Army college for which a site has been acquired on Denmark Hill. The college is to form a residential training institute for 500 men and women from all parts of the world, with lecture rooms, dining hall and library. The beacon is to be a memorial to Gen. William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army movement, but is only to be built if the cost is specially subscribed for this purpose, apart from Salvation Army funds.

Letters to the Editor

British organizations are welcome, but the editor must remain responsible for the facts or opinions expressed. Any correspondence from the author is to be held in strict confidence and is not to be published unless the author consents. Letters to the editor are destroyed unread.

A Few Lines From Across the Ocean
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
Please accept my thanks for the way you are supplying the need of correct news on world affairs.

It is with great satisfaction that I have renewed my subscription for the Monitor, for it is bringing to me information on a subject that I have felt the necessity of